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WITH THE OXFORD STROKE AND 7: THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

Prominent amongst those who followed the fortunes of the Oxford and Cambridge crews during the remarkable Inter-University Boat-Race of the other day was the Royal Magdalen man, the Prince of Wales, who was aboard the "Consuta" with the Oxford coaches. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Colonel the Hon. W. Cadogan, and by his tutor, Mr. Hansell, arrived at the London Rowing Club's boat-house soon after half-past three, and talked to members of the Oxford crew until it was time for them to change. It may be noted here, too, that it was

arranged that he should leave London for Germany on March 17, for a visit to several places to study German, and afterwards to Stuttgart as the guest of the King and Queen of Württemberg. It was understood that, as a personal guest of the King, he would not reside in the Royal Castle, which is used by his Majesty only on State occasions, but in the King's residence, the Wilhelm Palace. Mr. E. D. Horsfall, the Oxford stroke, is seen on the Prince of Wales's right in the photograph; Mr. L. G. Wormald, the Oxford 7, is facing him.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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ABSOLUTELY UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

TO THE VALUE OF THE

Canadian Supplements

OF THE

Illustrated London News.



It is always good to know that effort

is appreciated; for that reason we

have been particularly glad to receive

the following expressions of satisfaction.

I am directed by the Agent General [of British Columbia] to thank you for your letter of the 27th ult., and to say that he has read the proof of our article and thinks it very excellent.

J. A. TURNER.



We are returning herewith proof of our page which is to appear in an early supplement of your publication. This looks very well.

Thanking you for your attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited.



We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 17th ult., as also proofs of our whole page. . . . We beg to compliment you on these proofs, as they are most satisfactory, and we are very pleased with same.

MAGRATH & HOLGATE, Limited.



I have to-day received the proof of the page of my Brandon article, and I think it looks very well indeed.

WATSON GRIFFIN,

Industrial Commissioner.



We have gone carefully over your proof and find it excellent: in fact, we are highly impressed by the admirable way in which your office have set up the whole page and have brought out the points of the building and other pictures. . . . Thanking you for the personal interest you are taking to make this display of ours really effective.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.



Mr. Turner is extremely pleased with the pages [on British Columbia]. He thinks them most artistic and effective.



ABSOLUTELY UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

TO THE VALUE OF THE

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PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons, after spending a week on the Address in reply to the King's Speech, is now devoting itself to the financial provision which must be made by the end of the month. While the Navy Estimates for 1913-14 show an increase of one million and a quarter, as compared with those (including the Supplementary Estimate) for 1912-13, there is an increase of fully four millions in the Civil Service Estimates over the amount voted last year. Economies have been effected in several classes, but against these is an increase of nearly five millions for Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, and Insurance—the total charge for the new social services being twenty millions. One of the most interesting announcements made in the debates on the Address related to the reform of the House of Lords. The Prime Minister, on being taunted with the delay which has occurred in carrying out the Preamble of the Parliament Act, declared that he would welcome the day, which he hoped would soon arrive, when he would propose a measure to reconstruct the Second Chamber completely; and Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that the new Chamber would not contain any vestige of the hereditary principle, and that under no circumstances would the absolute veto be restored. Meantime, the House of Commons had a grave examination of its own condition. In a discussion raised by Lord Robert Cecil, who is one of its most diligent Members, the opinion was expressed by several Unionists that the House commanded less respect and excited less interest than formerly, and the change was attributed to the guillotine and the tightening of Party discipline. Liberals were, naturally, less dissatisfied, but there was general agreement as to the necessity of relieving the congestion of business. A suggestion by Lord Robert Cecil that all Bills should be sent to Grand Committees was received with considerable sympathy. By this process, not only would the burden on the House be lightened, but Members would have more freedom on the details of a Bill to vote against the Government. So serious is the present state of matters that it was agreed to submit the consideration of the whole subject of procedure to an authoritative Select Committee. The vacancy in the list of Opposition Whips caused by the promotion of Lord Edmund Talbot to the chief post has been filled by the appointment of Major Stanley, who has been acting as one of Mr. Bonar Law's Parliamentary private secretaries. For generations the Stanleys have been on the front benches, and the new Whip, shrewd and smiling, has something of the popularity which his brother, Lord Derby, enjoyed as a Member of the House of Commons.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR." AT THE NEW.

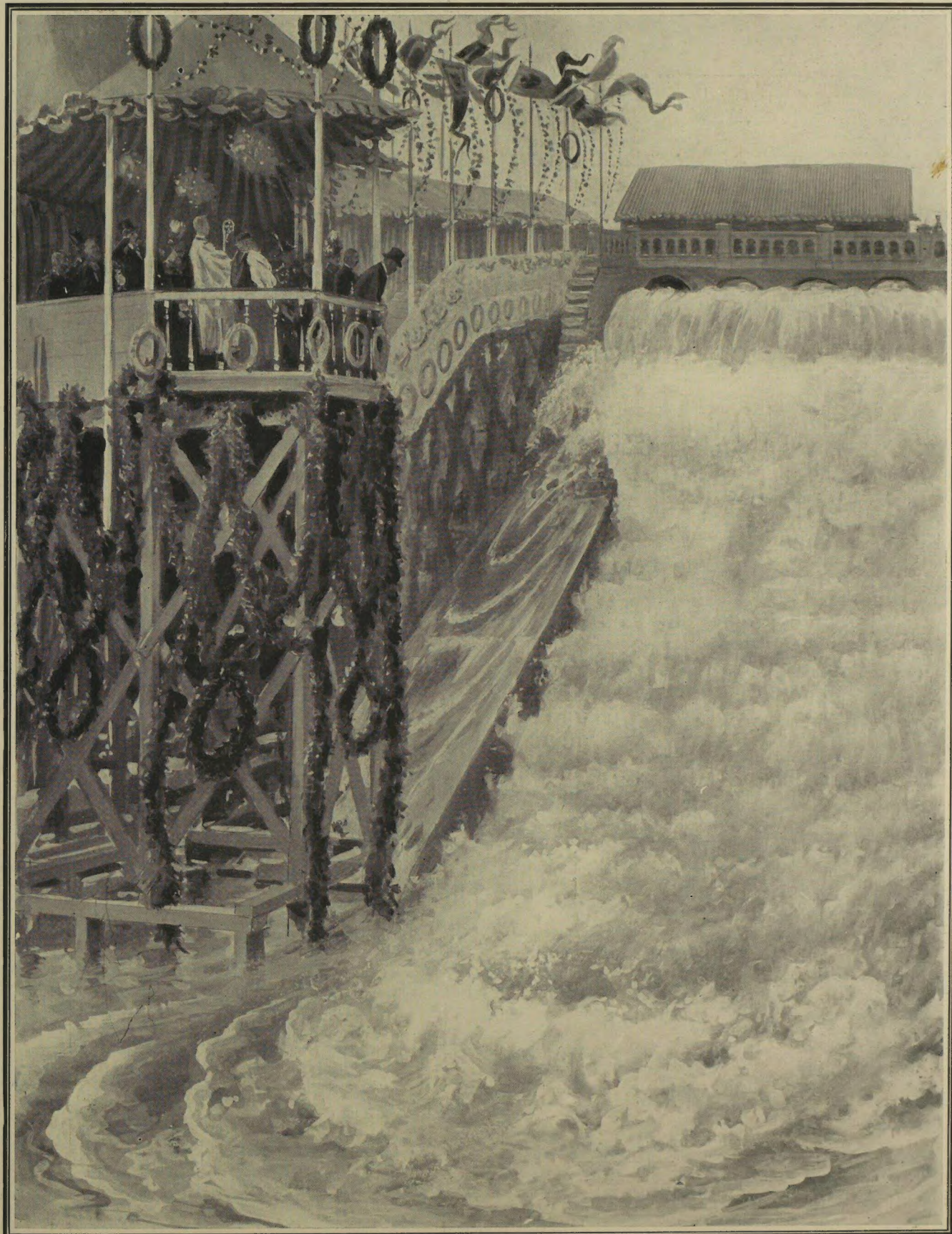
IT is the heroine of Mr. George Broadhurst's new play, "Bought and Paid For," whose case gives it its title: it is thus the young wife is spoken of by her husband amid every circumstance that could cause her grief and shame. One of two orphan American girls who have had to earn their living hardily, she made the acquaintance of an immensely wealthy City man, who laid all his riches at her feet, and seemed only too glad to free her from sordid cares and lift her into conditions of comfort and luxury. She did not feel love for him, but she respected what she could see of his character and forcefulness, and the temptations he offered were too great for her to resist. But alas! she found he loved other things besides power: he loved pleasure and loved drink, and under the influence of drink he became another man than the Robert Stafford who had appealed to her sense of romance. Then, with his breath reeking of alcohol, he tried to force her kisses, and was angered by her gentle repulses. He forced his embraces on her, and when in disgust and terror she shut her bedroom door against him, he battered down the barrier, having previously told her that she had been "bought and paid for." That, you will admit, makes a very strong situation, at the same time that it exploits tellingly one of the ways in which marriage can be, and is sometimes, abused. Indeed, the whole of Mr. Broadhurst's second act is full alternately of entertainment and excitement—entertainment caused by the quaint remarks of the heroine's brother-in-law, a clerk of small income and thankless duties; excitement, as the scene between husband and wife works up to its climax. There follows, almost of necessity, what is more or less anti-climax, for the next act shows Virginia quitting her husband, and resolved to disprove his prophecy that the taste for luxury she has acquired will bring her back to his side; and following this comes the familiar, conventional picture of heroine and her poor relatives struggling with poverty, and the husband appearing to secure a reconciliation. Domestic melodrama, the piece must be accounted; but its mixture of droll farce and emotional intensity makes fare that is palatable, if highly seasoned, and it permits of piquant contrasts of acting. On the one hand, we have displays of pathos and passion from Miss Alexandra Carlisle and Mr. Allan Aynesworth—the latter simulating the effects of intoxication very artistically, the former charmingly natural in her tearfulness; on the other hand, we have broad humour from Mr. Frank Craven—quite the success of the first-night performance as the New York clerk—and from Miss Alice Crawford as his masterful young wife. Nor should the clever work of Mr. Giro Kim as a Japanese attendant who is inordinately polite be overlooked. It would seem that Mr. Broadhurst, here for once forsaking farce, has provided Mr. Aynesworth with one more success from the States.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

SMITH, ELDER.	MITCHILL.
The Mating of Lydia. Mrs. Humphry Ward. 6s.	The Newspaper Press Directory. 1913. 2s.
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THE KING AND A WATER-STORE LARGER THAN HYDE PARK.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



AFTER HE HAD SET THE PUMPING-MACHINERY IN MOTION: THE KING, ACCOMPANIED BY THE QUEEN, WATCHING THE WATER DESCEND INTO THE KING GEORGE RESERVOIR AT CHINGFORD.

On Saturday, March 15, the King and Queen drove from Buckingham Palace through East London to open the great Chingford Reservoir, which, as we noted in our last issue, in which we gave a number of Illustrations of it, has an area of 416 acres to Hyde Park's 361 acres. The King inaugurated the work by setting the pumping machinery in motion by electric current; immediately the gas-explosion pumps began to work, and the water descended into the reservoir in a great cascade, which the King and Queen watched for some minutes. His Majesty named the great lake of

water "King George Reservoir." In the Metropolitan Water Board's address it was said: "Three hundred years ago the Royal solicitude and financial succour of King James I. enabled the waters . . . to be brought by the New River from the springs of Amwell and Chadwell to London, and it is a coincidence of great interest and a circumstance of distinguished favour to the Water Board that in the tercentenary of the New River, Your Majesties should graciously honour the Board by inaugurating the last and greatest of the reservoirs constructed in the valley of the Lea."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME little time ago I wrote in this place upon a matter to which I am rather reluctant to return: for though it is highly comic on the surface, it is very tragic and repulsive at the root. I shall speak of it as lightly as possible in every sense; and here, when I have had my say on it, I shall return to it no more.

I want to begin with an appeal which many may think I have no right to make; an appeal to the Suffragettes. I think, and therefore, I have said, that Mrs. Despard and her followers are making a fuss about a trifle, and a fuss that cuts across and encumbers much more urgent reforms. But nobody has ever denied, certainly I have never denied, that Female Suffrage can be justified on grounds of abstract democracy; and that abstract democracy can inspire enthusiasts worthy of all respect. But in a paper called the *Vote*, with which Mrs. Despard is apparently more or less connected, I notice something like a free advertisement of a ridiculous rag which is full of wild tales about the White Slave Traffic, and is far too hysterical even to talk English, let alone sense. I wish to put it seriously to Mrs. Despard and her friends that it is one thing to break the mere police law for an ideal which is certainly pure, though I may happen to find it a trifle chilly. It is quite another to break the natural law of human responsibility, which a woman of Mrs. Despard's age and character must feel about girls who might be her own daughters. And I should like to ask what sort of effect is supposed to be produced on the minds of children of fifteen and sixteen by the circulation of evidently trashy tales about abduction and seduction in papers of this kind. I shall not speak here of the real evil against which these ludicrous tales are supposed to be launched: I do not deny that evil; and I am quite prepared in some other place or connection to say how I think it should be met. I confine myself here to showing that these things are a disgrace and a derision to any cause—all the more if it be a good one.

A charming writer about children—E. Nesbit—whose books make her a very appropriate champion of sanity and good feeling in the treatment of young people, has already pulled one of these preposterous tales to pieces in a letter to the *Times*. It was a tale about a young married woman who went in a cab with a stranger for no reason in particular, and stopped abruptly on a doorstep for no reason in particular except that she was filled with horror at the appalling appearance of the front of a house. But, though she read "Abandon Hope" over the front door as plain as it was over the portals of Dante's Inferno, she did not read the number of the house or the name of the street. I will not enumerate all the other absurdities in

this story, which are ably expounded in the letter in question; but I will cite a parallel case from my own reading in this remarkable White Slave literature. It is not quite such a funny story, but it has its points.

It is all about a girl in a tram, who was offered chocolates by an old lady, chocolates which she apparently consumed with alacrity and without any bad result. It does not say how many other people were in the tram; but as trams can fill and empty at very short intervals, the possibility at least of a

separate box. The girl did not eat this strangely isolated dainty, but said she would put it in her pocket; which she did. At this the abominable old party instantly left the tram. The girl went home, found her parents were out, and, feeling a little bored, ate the other kind of sweetmeat. She instantly dropped down as insensible as the dead, in some physiological condition from which it took several hours to revive her.

As I say, this story has its points; but the point that affects me most is the desperate and romantic valour of the old lady. One does not often come across grey-haired females quite so game as that. In the hearing of anyone who may happen to get into the tram she introduces herself to a total stranger, and after trifling with chocolates, offers her a poisoned sweet out of a special and separate box. If the girl accepts it, the girl will instantly roll over like a ninepin. The old lady has embarrassed herself in public with a temporary corpse, to whom she has been seen giving the quietus; to whom she may have been heard speaking as to a stranger. She does this on the extremely slender chance that anyone who has heard her address the corpse as a stranger may allow her to lug it away as that of a personal friend. That there are conductors on trams, that there are occasionally people in trams, that there might be doctors in trams or within reasonable distance of trams—all these risks that venerable heroine is ready to run.

But her well-laid scheme miscarries in a rather mysterious manner. The young lady, whose taste in such matters seems to differ widely from that of most young ladies, prefers to put this particular sweet in her pocket. It is not very common to find a young lady who even has a pocket, but it is still more unusual to find one who uses it to cover the delinquency of a sticky sweet. Her action, of course, would be perfectly natural if she suspected the trick and wished to have the sweetmeat tested; and this would quite fit in with the wild leap of the old lady out of the tram. But, in that case, a trifle of *ennui* in an empty house would scarcely have led her to swallow the poison as soon as she got home. And if there was anything suspicious about the old lady's exit, it seems odd that she should not have thought so at the time. I will only add that no names or addresses are given.

Diseased drive! of this description is being printed and multiplied all over the country, and especially addressed to school-girls at an age when everyone knows that the dangers of something like temporary lunacy are great.



Photo. C.N.

CAMBRIDGE WIN THE TOSS FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR MANY YEARS, WITHOUT BEING HELPED THEREBY TO WIN THE RACE. THE TWO PRESIDENTS—MR. L. G. WORMALD (ON THE LEFT) AND MR. LE BLANC SMITH—WATCHING THE SPIN OF THE COIN.

Very often the winning of the toss has an appreciable bearing on the result of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, for the President who is successful at the spin of the coin has the privilege of choosing which side of the river his boat will take at the start. In windy weather this makes a great difference, for one boat may be able to row under the shelter of the bank in certain parts of the course, while the other is further out in the stream exposed to the force of the wind. This year it happened that the winning of the toss gave Cambridge, who chose the Surrey side, little advantage, for the weather was as nearly perfect as possible. It happened also to be the first time Cambridge has won the toss for many years. Mr. L. G. Wormald (of Eton and Magdalen), the Oxford President, rowed seven in the winning boat. Mr. le Blanc Smith, it will be remembered, had to retire from the Cambridge crew on March 3 through catching a chill. He is an Eton and Third Trinity man. Photographs of the great race appear on another page.

crowded tram must have been present to the mind of the old lady—who was, I need hardly say, an atrocious old lady. This shocking old person then offered the girl another kind of sweetmeat, when she "took out of a box"; which means, I presume,

THE ACTUAL SURRENDER OF YANINA BY THE TURKS TO THE GREEKS.

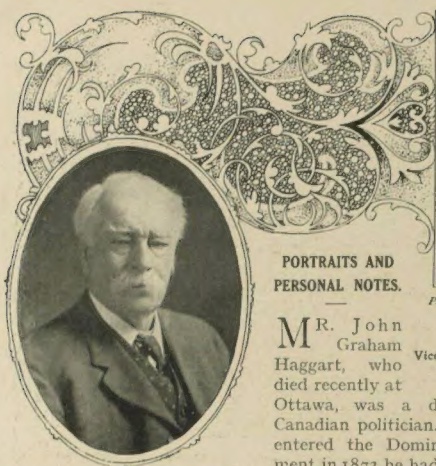
AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE HANDING OVER TO GREECE OF A TOWN WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER THE CRESCENT FOR 500 YEARS: VEHID BEY, BROTHER OF ESSAD PASHA, IN COMMAND, FORMALLY SURRENDERING YANINA TO GENERAL SOUTZO.

To Essad Pasha fell the distinction of commanding the Turkish troops at Yanina, which was taken by the Greeks on March 6. The Commandant who was thus forced to surrender with about 33,000 men, sent two officers with the Greek Metropolitan's secretary to declare that he could hold out no longer. To Mr. G. J. Stevens, of the "Daily Telegraph," he said: "I have resisted until further resistance was madness." He

gave the strength of his forces as 16,000 regulars and 7000 irregulars, and estimated his losses during the siege at 7500. He stated also that he had little ammunition left. The Greek losses are estimated at 1800. The town was formally surrendered to General Soutzo by Essad Pasha's brother, Vehid Bey, who was sorely moved at his task. In the photograph Vehid Bey is the second figure from the right.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. J. G. HAGGART,
Formerly Postmaster-General of Canada
and Minister of Railways and Canals.

a few years later, that of Minister of Railways and Canals.

Canon Christopher, who died recently at Oxford, at the age of ninety-two, was Rector of St. Aldate's there from 1859 to 1905. He was a Cambridge man, and played in the University cricket match of 1843, when the Cambridge team travelled to Oxford by coach. He was long associated with the Church Missionary Society, whose annual missionary breakfasts were given at his invitation.

Major the Hon. George Stanley, who has been appointed as a Unionist Whip, is the fourth of the Earl of Derby's six brothers. He was formerly in the Royal Artillery and served in South Africa. Since 1910 he has been M.P. for Preston, and in 1911 became Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Bonar Law.

Australia took a memorable step in her history on March 12, when Lord Denman, the Governor-General, laid the foundation-stone of the new capital, and Lady Denman named the future city Canberra. Lord Denman, who is thirty-eight, has been a Lord-in-Waiting, and Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. He commanded a squadron of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa.



Photo, Thomson.
LORD DENMAN,
Governor-General of Australia, who laid
the foundation-stone of the new capital.

In view of the discussions that followed the British results in the Olympic Games at Stockholm last year, the Council of the British Olympic Association has decided to accept the offer of outside help in order to get into closer touch with the public and obtain better national support. A special Committee for the Olympic Games of Berlin (to be held in 1916) has been appointed, consisting of ten members, five of whom are on the British Olympic Council, and five not. The Chairman is Mr. J. E. K. Studd, the well-known cricketer, who has had a large experience of administrative work as President and Chairman of the Polytechnic. The other nine members are: Mr. A. E. D. Anderson, Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, Mr. T. A. Cook, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, Mr. P. L. Fisher, Mr. H. W.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE CANON
CHRISTOPHER,
Vice-President of the Church
Missionary Society.



Photo, Lafayette.
THE HON. GEORGE
STANLEY, M.P.,
who has been appointed
a Unionist Whip.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.
M. PERREYON,
The French Airman who beat the height-
record recently at Versailles.

Forster, M.P., Mr. J. C. Hurd, and Mr. G. S. Robertson. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has taken an



Photo, Sport and General.
REPRESENTING RUNNING AND CRICKET ON 'THE SPECIAL
COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF BERLIN:
MR. A. E. D. ANDERSON AND MR. B. J. T. BOSANQUET.

active part in organising the new body, is, of course, most famous as an author. He is also a devotee of the strenuous life, and a keen promoter of national efficiency. He has travelled in the Arctic and West Africa, and was in charge of a field hospital in the Boer War. Mr. H. W. Forster, who is M.P. (Conservative) for Sevenoaks, and was for three years a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, was in the eleven at Eton and Oxford, and has also played for Gentlemen v. Players. Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet is also well known as a cricketer and all-round sportsman.

Mr. P. L. Fisher is Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association and the Amateur Swimming

Association: Mr. J. C. Hurd formerly held the same positions. Mr. G. S. Robertson is the honorary legal adviser of the British Olympic Council, and has taken part in the Olympic Games several times as judge or competitor. Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, whose portrait we were unfortunately unable to obtain, is the Committee's financial adviser, and is associated with amateur sport. Mr. T. A. Cook is Editor of the *Field*, and represents Great Britain on the International Olympic Committee. He has been captain of an Olympic team at fencing. Mr. A. E. D. Anderson is a representative of track athletics. The principal duty of this special committee will be to act as trustees of the public fund, and no grant will be made without their consent. Such funds will be needed for training, promoting competitions, and practice-grounds. Besides the effort to do credit to British sport at Berlin, the Olympic Council make it their object to encourage generally the physical efficiency of the nation.

Japan's Navy owes much to the late Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, who was for two years (1873-5) Director of the Japanese Imperial Naval College. In 1898-9 he was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. In the latter year he became a Lord of the Admiralty, and he had since held various high positions.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. CYRIL COBB,
The new Chairman of the London
County Council.

all his time to the work of the Education Committee, of which for the last two years he has been chairman. In three years he attended 1436 official meetings. Sir John Benn, in seconding his nomination, said that Mr. Cobb had "scorned delights and lived laborious days" for the sake of London's children, and almost lived up to the ideal that a public man should spend his life with a biscuit and a Blue Book.

"Excelsior!" seems to be the watchword of the airmen, who are continually achieving greater altitudes. M. Perreyon, at Versailles, beat the record of Garros by over 400 yards, and rose to more than 18,000 feet. M. Perreyon, who is only twenty-one, is head of the Blériot Aviation School. He was eighteen when he took his pilot's certificate. He has also qualified as a military airman. His great ascent was made on a Blériot monoplane.



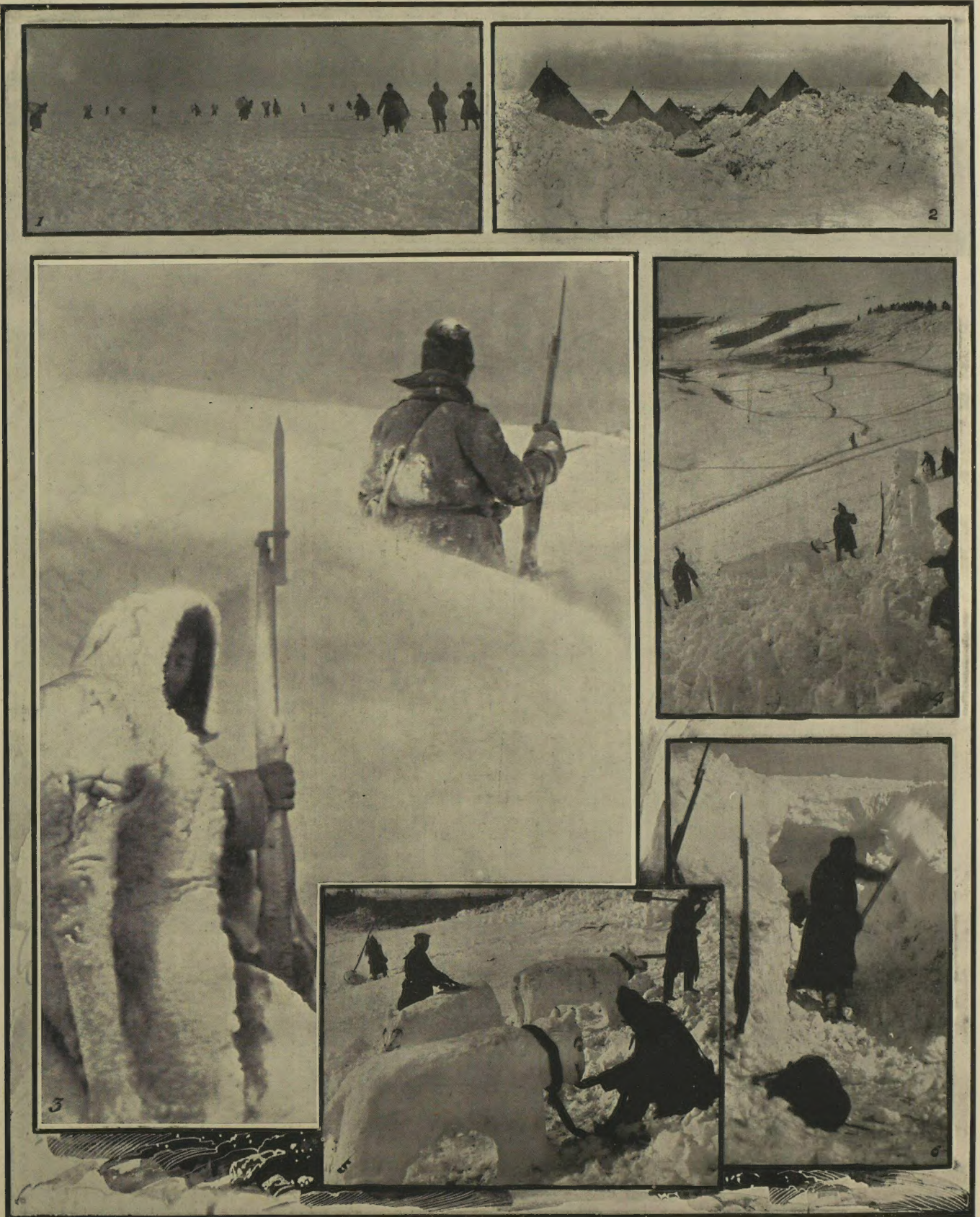
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE. • MR. J. C. HURD. MR. H. W. FORSTER, M.P. MR. J. E. K. STUDD, CHAIRMAN. MR. P. L. FISHER. MR. T. A. COOK. MR. G. S. ROBERTSON.

CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF ORGANISATION WITH A VIEW TO UPHOLDING BRITISH CREDIT AT THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES: REPRESENTATIVE SPORTSMEN
ON THE NEWLY APPOINTED SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF BERLIN, 1916.

Photographs by Elliott and Fry, Sport and General, Swaine, Reresford, and Russell.

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA OUTDONE; IN THE SNOW BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIEUTENANT G. STANOF AND S. TCHERNOF.



1. WORKING UNDER MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS BEFORE ADRIANOPLE; SOLDIERS ON DUTY IN THE SNOW.
2. AFTER A STORM, THE CAMP OF THE 9TH SERBIAN REGIMENT BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.
3. BESIEGERS OF ADRIANOPLE FORCED TO BE INACTIVE BY THE SNOW; SOLDIERS BEFORE THE BESIEGED TOWN.

On March 13 it was pointed out that all the news from Adrianople at the moment represented that place as in hopeless plight. Taking October 22 of last year as the date of the investment, the town had been beleaguered on March 15 last for exactly the space of time for which Plevna held out. Shukri Pasha's defence has been magnificent, but it must be remembered that he has been aided also by weather which has

4. THE AMUSING SIDE OF THE BAD WEATHER; SOLDIERS AND SOME OF THEIR SNOW SCULPTURES.
5. SIGNS OF BROTHERHOOD WITH RUSSIA? SNOW BEARS MADE BY BULGARIAN SOLDIERS BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.
6. IN A TRENCH; CLEARING THE DEFENCE OF TWO METRES OF SNOW.

sorely tried the investing forces. Some idea of what these have had to contend with—and it will be remembered that they are in the open, not in shelter of a town—may be judged from the photographs here given, which show the chief reason for the long spell of inaction on the part of the troops before Adrianople: Nature compelled an armistice. On March 14 it was rumoured that Adrianople and Scutari were about to fall.

JUBILEE ATHLETICS: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND L.N.A.



1. THE FINISH OF THE 100 YARDS: H. M. MACINTOSH (GLENALMOND AND CORPUS, CAMBRIDGE) WINS IN 16 AND 2-8 SECONDS.

2. THE HURDLES: H. S. O. ASHINGTON (HARROW AND KING'S, CAMBRIDGE) WINS IN 16 AND 1-5 SECONDS.

3. THE ONE MILE: A. N. S. JACKSON (MALVERN AND BRASENOSE, OXFORD) WINS IN 4 MINUTES 24 AND 1-5 SECONDS.

4. THE THREE MILES: D. N. GAUSSEN (BERKHAMSTED AND ST. JOHN'S, OXFORD) WINS IN 14 MINUTES 47 SECONDS.

5. THE HURDLES: D. GORDON DAVIES (SHREWSBURY AND DOWNING, CAMBRIDGE) WINS IN 51 SECONDS.

6. THE HALF-MILE: H. S. O. ASHINGTON (HARROW AND KING'S) WINS IN 2 MINUTES AND 1-5 SECONDS.

7. PUTTING THE WEIGHT: W. A. ZIEGLER (IOWA AND WADHAM, OXFORD) WINS WITH 40 FEET 3 INCHES.

8. THROWING THE HAMMER: W. A. ZIEGLER (IOWA AND WADHAM, OXFORD) WINS WITH 142 FEET 7 INCHES.

9. THE HIGH JUMP: J. DE B. CROSSLEY (ETON AND BALLIOL), WHO WON WITH 5 FEET 8 AND 1-4 INCHES.

10. THE WINNER OF THE HURDLES, HALF-MILE, AND LONG JUMP, AND CREATOR OF TWO RECORDS: H. S. O. ASHINGTON (HARROW AND KING'S, CAMBRIDGE).

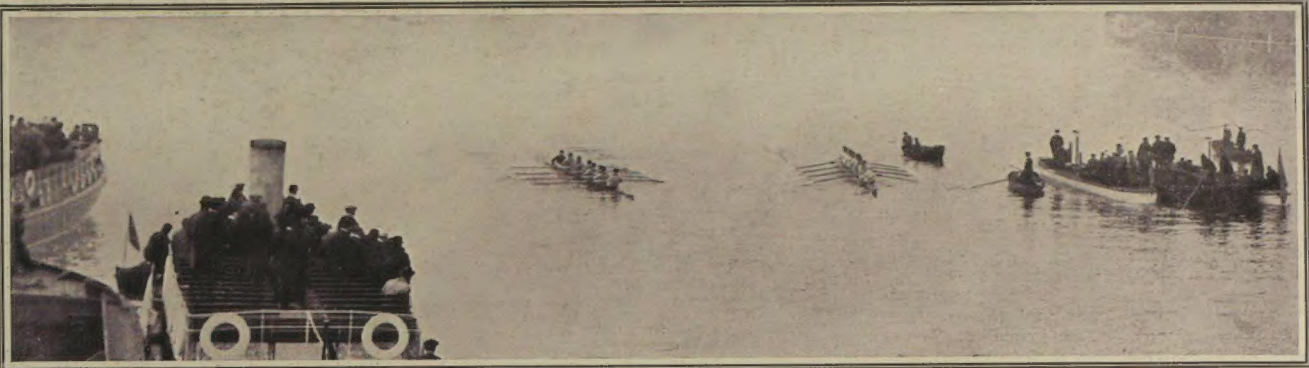
11. THE LONG JUMP: H. S. O. ASHINGTON (HARROW AND KING'S, CAMBRIDGE) WINNING WITH 23 FEET 5 1/2 INCHES.

The Inter-University Sports of March 14 marked the Jubilee Athletic Meeting between Oxford and Cambridge. H. S. O. Ashington, one of Great Britain's representatives at the recent Olympic Games at Stockholm, created two records—by winning three events, and by covering 23 feet 5 1/2 inches in the long jump, thus adding 1/2 of an inch to the best previous jump, that made by C. B. Fry in 1892. The King was present, with

the Prince of Wales. The stewards, Mr. C. N. Jackson (Oxford), and the Rev. H. C. Lenox Tindall (Cambridge); the Presidents, Mr. W. Craig Moore (Oxford), and Mr. R. S. Clarke (Cambridge); the Rev. W. Pollock Hill, the only competitor who has ever won the mile and three miles in one day (though Lord Alverstone won the mile and the two miles in 1865); and Mr. A. N. S. Jackson, were presented to his Majesty.

WON AFTER BARNES BRIDGE! THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



THE POINT AT WHICH CAMBRIDGE TOOK THE LEAD IT HELD UNTIL ABOUT A FURLONG FROM THE FINISH: THE START.



WHERE, ON ALL OCCASIONS SAVE FOUR, THE RACE HAS VIRTUALLY BEEN WON: THE CREWS PASSING BARNES BRIDGE.



WHEN OXFORD GOT ON BETTER TERMS WITH CAMBRIDGE FOR A MOMENT: THE DARK AND THE LIGHT BLUES AT DUKE'S MEADOWS.



OXFORD WINS BY THREE-QUARTERS OF A LENGTH: THE FINISH.



AFTER THE SENSATIONAL FINISH: THE RIVAL CREWS ROWED OUT.

Those who witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race on March 13 saw an exceptional contest. Cambridge took the lead from the start and held it until about a furlong from the finish; then, by the Mortlake Brewery, a minute from the end, Oxford drew level. The crews were so for a stroke or two; then Oxford went ahead and won, by three-quarters of a length, in 20 min. 53 sec. Cambridge's performance was especially good, for two of the

crew had been only rowing in the boat for a bare ten days, and one was not well. It may be remarked, further, that only on three previous occasions has that crew which was behind at Barnes Bridge won the race, and in each of these cases the result was chiefly due to adverse wind affecting the better crew on the outside station round Chiswick. The Oxford crew was stroked by E. D. Horsfall; the Cambridge crew, by G. E. Tower.

LITERATURE



ANNA CORNELIA DICTATING TO HER AMANUENSIS.



LEADER OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION: GENERAL LI YUAN HUNG.



RICHARD DE BURY, BISHOP OF DURHAM, AMONG HIS COPYISTS & CALLIGRAPHERS.

China's Future. On all sides it is agreed that the French Republic may now be regarded as a permanent institution; but can the same yet be said of the Republic that resulted from the political upheaval described in "China's Revolution, 1911-1912" (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, an English journalist who has lived many years in the Celestial Land, and footed it over a great part thereof? Certainly he ought to know his subject, seeing that, as he says, "when the Revolution broke out, I was residing in Hankow, and throughout the war remained there, leaving this centre for Shanghai during the days when the Peace Conference was held in that city. I am a personal friend of the leader of the Revolution, General Li Yuan Hung, and, by virtue of having all the time been in possession of much exclusive information from behind the political curtain, am probably



WHERE FIERCE FIGHTING RAGED FOR OVER A WEEK: THE SING SENG ROAD HANKOW, AFTER THE FIRE. Before it was devastated by fire, the Sing Seng road was the smartest thoroughfare in Hankow.

From "China's Revolution," by Edwin J. Dingle; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



CHANGED FROM DOWN-TRODDEN COOLIES TO KEEN SOLDIERS: TYPICAL CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES. Patriotism and the passion for freedom changed many coolies into enthusiastic fighting-men.

From "China's Revolution," by Edwin J. Dingle; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

people so much as how to increase their trade. Write a book on how trade can be improved, and your book will sell"—an acute publisher with his hand on the pulse of his book-purchasers. So Mr. Dingle hastens to tell us that, in his opinion, the Celestial Republic has come to stay, and that, under its



"FOOD FOR POWDER": THE RAW MATERIAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. "Enlisted on Tuesday, drilled on Wednesday, shot on Thursday," was often the record of a revolutionary recruit.

From "China's Revolution," by Edwin J. Dingle.

egis, the increase of the commerce with foreign nations will be "stupendous." "The possibilities are wider than the average home manufacturer has any conception of. . . . Four hundred millions of people have to all intents and purposes become civilised. They are anxious to swing into line, and want the equipment. Their needs are making China the greatest market

in the world. They want everything — railways, machinery, tools, guns, ships, and much else. . . . During the last decade, not thinking for the moment of the Revolution, China's foreign trade has doubled; in the next decade, if peace prevails, it must be trebled. . . . The trade will come, let so much be granted. The next point is, who is to get it, and how is it to be got?" Yes, that is the question, as Hamlet said of

another and a still more serious life-and-death matter. "I shall be told that Great Britain still controls the bulk of the trade of China, and that there is no need to fear for the future. But there is another side to the story" — that is to say, we have such formidable trade-rivals as the Japanese and the Germans, and what Mr. Dingle has to say about them is well worth laying to heart. He remarks, in passing, that a book such as the publisher suggested would probably be read chiefly by the



OF THOSE WHO CAUSED THE FALL OF HANYANG: A HUNAN SOLDIER.

The Hunanese in the Revolutionary army became disaffected, thus causing the capture of Hanyang by Imperialists.

From "China's Revolution."

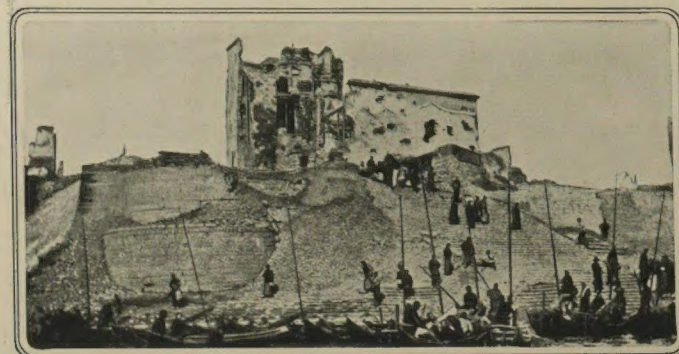
their trade—they don't want to know about the physical characteristics of the country and the



OF THOSE ALWAYS AT FEUD WITH THE HUNANESE: A HUPEH SOLDIER.

Though at feud with the Hunanese from time immemorial, the Hupeh men joined them in the early part of the Revolution.

From "China's Revolution."



THE SCENE OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS' LAST STAND IN HANKOW: RUINS OF THE MAIN RIVER GATEWAY, AND (ABOVE) THE TEMPLE OF THE DRAGON KING.

From "China's Revolution, 1911-1912," by Edwin J. Dingle; Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.



HOW THE IMPERIALISTS CROSSED THE HAN: ONE OF THE THREE BRIDGES BUILT ON BOATS WHILE THE REVOLUTIONARIES WERE QUARRELLING AMONG THEMSELVES.

BANISHING SATAN FOR A YEAR: "BLOWING UP THE DEVIL" AT EASTER.



1. LOWERED AND RAISED WHILE THE PEOPLE SEEK TO POSSESS IT:
THE "DEVIL" STUFFED WITH BREAD, MONEY, AND GUNPOWDER.

Our Correspondent writes: "Blowing up the Devil" is a ceremony which takes place in Mexico on the Saturday before Easter Sunday. It begins by the filling of a dummy with bread, money, and gunpowder, and the hanging of it up just above the reach of the passers-by, who try to get possession of it. The figure is continually lowered and

2. A MOMENT BEFORE THE EXPLOSION SCATTERS THE BREAD AND
MONEY TO THE CROWD: THE "DEVIL" ALIGHT.

raised again as the natives jump at it. After a time, the "Devil" is set alight, and in due time it explodes, scattering the bread and the money, for which a scramble takes place. It is believed that the blowing up of the "Devil" will keep his Satanic Majesty away for twelve months. The photographs were taken on a Mexican ranch.

GIVEN ETERNAL SPRING BY THE PHŒNICIAN SUN-GOD: EASTER AT "MONTE."

DRAWN BY
A. C. MICHAEL.



IN A PRINCIPALITY—AND A POWER! A "SUN-BATH" ON

What is there left to say of Monte Carlo—even of Monte Carlo at Easter? True, there are not many books devoted to the gorgeous, gaming, most widely renowned town of the Principality of Monaco; but those which do exist are very thorough. They will give you the history of the place, political, social, and legendary, will even define that almost indefinable atmosphere peculiar to it. No more can be desired—save personal knowledge. But be it noted in passing, there is much that is fascinating in the traditional past of Monaco, as in its present. Mr. Adolphe Smith's "Monaco and Monte Carlo" will tell you, for example: "It is not . . . the Grecian Herakles or the Roman Hercules who is specially connected with Monaco. The most brilliant of all public rejoicings was held in April 1910 to celebrate the inauguration of the Oceanographic Museum. . . . The water festival. . . . recalled the old legend, according to which Monaco was founded sixteen or seventeen hundred years before the Christian era by the Phœnician Melkarth, or sun-god, born of Baal and Astarte, who were recognised at Tyre and Sidon as the father and mother of all things. . . . The legend is sometimes appropriated bodily by a people who flatter

THE WORLD-FAMOUS CASINO TERRACE AT MONTE CARLO.

themselves into the belief that the life history of the god as their eponymous ancestor is the history of their nation. Thus it was not the Phœnicians who came to Monaco; it was Herakles, or Melkarth, Menouakh as they entitled their principal god. The latter word, according to L'Abbé Burgès . . . means that which gives asylum or rest, and that is certainly applicable to a natural harbour, such as the port at Monaco. . . . It would be interesting to know during which of his twelve labours Monaco was discovered by its titular god. The legend says he conferred eternal spring on this favoured spot; a poetical conceit confirmed, in a measure, by the spring-like climate that prevails there during the winter. The probabilities are that Herakles would be described as passing by Monaco while coasting the Mediterranean on his way to the Garden of the Hesperides. . . . But all along the Riviera people claim that the golden apples were none other than the oranges they grow in their gardens." Further, let it be noted, the name Monte Carlo (Le Mont Charles) was given to the old Spélugues (ancient Spelunca) by Charles III., father of the reigning Prince. To-day, Monaco is not only a Principality, but a power—in the fashionable world.



VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE: XII.—LUCKNOW AND CAWNPORE.

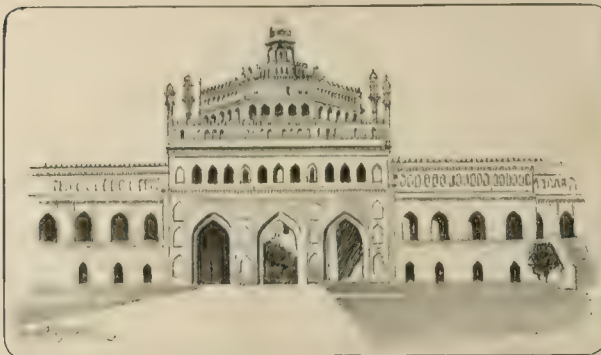
ALTHOUGH there remains at Lucknow not a single very ancient building, this city, which now covers thirty-six square miles, claims to be the oldest of any of the great towns of India, and to have been founded by Lakshmana, the brother of Rama. The red ruins of the old Residency, surrounded now by trimly kept walks and gay in springtime with bright pink masses of bougainvillea and golden clusters of bignonia benarola, remain the central point of interest in connection with the Mutiny, both for the

set up. The two mausolea in the Kaiser Bagh are exceptions. Another of the few notable buildings is the Great Imambarah, built under Asaf-ud-Daulah and begun as a relief work in the great famine of 1784. Here the chief interest lies in the construction of a vast roof in coarse concrete, without ribs, beams, pillars, abutment, or any other support except that of the four surrounding walls. These walls are immensely thick, with numerous passages and stairways in them which seemed to lead me into a veritable maze, till I reached one of the little "loges," or tiny balconies, high up in the walls for the use of purdah ladies on ceremonial occasions. More than 160 feet long by more than 50 feet wide and 49 feet high, this vast apartment is magnificent in size and grand in proportion, and the way in which its roof of cement supports itself from the sides alone is certainly amazing. On the floor stands the tomb of Asaf-ud-Daulah, a plain stone slab surrounded by a railing of silver-covered wood and surmounted by a rectangular canopy. This tomb is not in line with the plan of the hall, but is a little askew in order to be in the direction of Mecca.

The first time I drove through the gateway of the Akbariderwazar at one end of the Chauk, one of the six wards of the city and the chief bazaar of Lucknow, a long swing-bar with upright wooden spikes two feet high lay across the road. Except to holders of a special pass of the city magistrate, the bazaar is closed to all vehicular traffic daily at the busiest shopping hours, from two o'clock to eight in the evening. Were this not so, such a narrow thoroughfare would be nothing but a wedged confusion of gharris and ekkas. The quality of the work has deteriorated, but jewellers and silversmiths still thrive in the Chauk bazaar. Wood-carving, brasswork, ironwork, and a kind of damascening called *Bidri* all go on here, as well as the special local industry of small coloured figures modelled in a paste made of clay and babul-gum. In one shop you may watch the making of musical instruments, in another the carving of wooden blocks for printing patterns on cloth, and in another the beating of gold leaf and silver leaf for eating—a favourite panacea for weak hearts, also taken as a general tonic. Cowrie-shells are still used here as a medium of exchange by the poorer people, and from a cowrie-money changer in the Bazaar I obtained for one anna 288 cowries. He was squatting upon the brick and stucco platform that runs along the front of many of the buildings in the Bazaar, on a worn dhurrie, in a printed cotton dress, and wearing a white cotton cap. The shells lay before him in little heaps of seventy-two each. A little further along the Bazaar, seeking what I could buy with the shells, I purchased for eighteen of them some salt, some spice, some tamarind, and a portion of cooked flour, called *pakori*.

Caunpore was my next stopping place, fifty-three miles to the south-west of Lucknow on the right bank of the Ganges. Caunpore is essentially a modern town and owes its importance to modern manufactures. The population first became considerable through the number of native inhabitants that were attracted by the large cantonments early in the British occupation, and industrial and commercial

development has followed the military importance. Most of the raw material used in the numerous mills and factories is Indian, but a large part of the wool comes from Australia, via Calcutta. One firm whose factories I visited had at the time a Government contract for eleven thousand coats, and had just completed an order for thirty-three thousand



BUILT AS RELIEF WORK DURING A TERRIBLE FAMINE: THE GREAT IMAMBARAH AT LUCKNOW—THE GATEWAY.

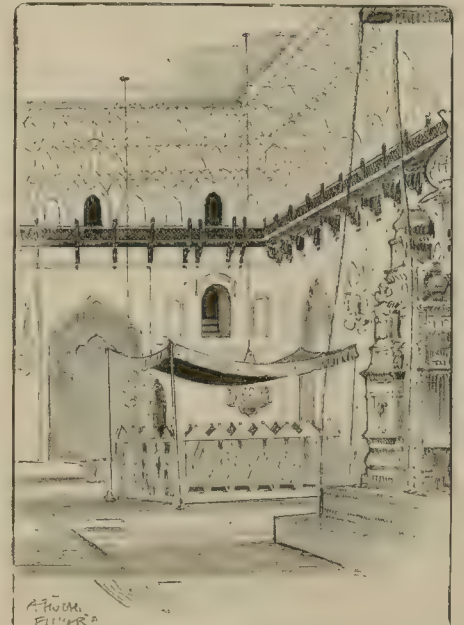
energy and stubbornness of the defence and the brilliancy of the operations which recovered Lucknow from the rebels. One William Ireland, who told me that as a boy of ten he was among the actual defenders of the Residency, being attached to the fourth company of the 3rd Battalion East India Company's B.A., showed me the many points of interest connected with the memorable siege, and took me up the yet practicable stairway to the old staff on the tower, from which a new flag flies every year, though the pattern is as changeless as the courage of patriots.

Outside the native quarters, Lucknow is a place of wide roads, parks, gardens, and other open spaces.



WHERE COWRIE SHELLS ARE USED AS COINS: A COWRIE-MONEY CHANGER IN THE BAZAAR AT LUCKNOW.

Most of its monumental buildings, however, are poor and vulgar erections, as devoid of merit as the lives of the vicious Nawabs of Oudh who caused them to be



WITH THE TOMB OF ITS BUILDER POINTING TO MECCA AND ASKEW TO THE LINES OF THE BUILDING: THE HALL OF THE GREAT IMAMBARAH, AT LUCKNOW.

This great hall is one of the largest vaulted galleries in the world. The tomb of Asaf-ud-Daulah is of silver over wood.

coats for the police of Hyderabad, Deccan. To the English visitor, Caunpore is heavy with the worst horror of the Mutiny. The stoutest heart succumbs there to terrible depression. Yet there is surely no shrine in all India so sacred to her rulers as the Caunpore Well. As we stand within the Gothic screen which has



"AND EVER UPON THE TOPMOST ROOF OUR BANNER OF ENGLAND BLEW": THE RED RUINS OF THE OLD RESIDENCY AT LUCKNOW.

The Residency at Lucknow was the centre of the famous sieges in the Indian Mutiny, commemorated in Tennyson's poem above quoted.—[Drawings by A. Hugh Fisher.]

been built round the grave of the gentle victims of the Bibighar massacre, Marochetti's marble angel with the weighty wings which surmounts the well-head may be open to criticism, but can no more lessen the depth of our respect than it can the impotence of grief.

A. HUGH FISHER.

"HEAVY WITH THE WORST HORROR OF THE MUTINY": CAWNPORE.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



1. THE OCTAGONAL SCREEN SURROUNDING THE CAWNPORE WELL.

3. WHERE THE MEN OF THE GARRISON THAT SURRENDERED WERE FIRED UPON: THE MASSACRE GHAT ON THE GANGES AT CAWNPORE.

2. THE MOST SACRED BRITISH SHRINE IN INDIA: THE MEMORIAL ANGEL ON THE WELL AT CAWNPORE, INTO WHICH THE MASSACRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE THROWN.

"To the English visitor" (we quote Mr. Hugh Fisher's article opposite) "Cawnpore is heavy with the worst horror of the Mutiny. The stoutest heart succumbs there to terrible depression. Yet there is surely no shrine in all India so sacred to her rulers as the Cawnpore Well. As we stand within the Gothic screen which has been built round the grave of the gentle victims of the Bibighar massacre, Marochetti's marble angel with the weighty wings which surmounts the well-head may be open

to criticism, but can no more lessen the depth of our respect than it can the impotence of grief." Cawnpore, it will be remembered, was the scene of two massacres. First, the exhausted garrison, which had surrendered to Nana Sahib on a promise of safe conduct to Allahabad, were fired upon as they embarked on the Ganges. Later, the women and children who escaped this massacre and were taken back to the city were afterwards murdered, their bodies being thrown into the well.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

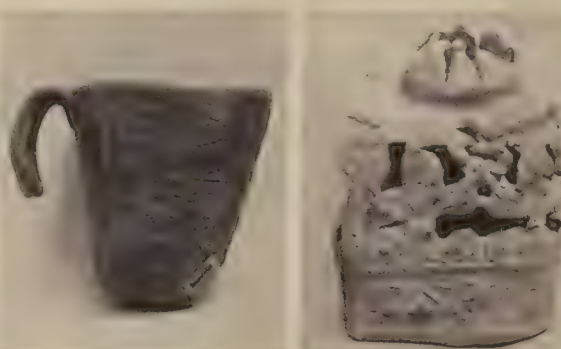
A NEW TEST OF RELATIONSHIP.

READERS of the police reports can hardly have failed to notice that a new means of distinguishing between the blood of man and that of the lower animals has lately come into use. This is what is generally described as "Wassermann's test," which is founded on the discovery by Professor Wassermann, of Berlin, that if an emulsion of the tissues of any animal be injected into the veins of a warm-blooded mammal, the recipient will give a serum which will, in certain conditions, dissolve the blood-corpuscles of other species, but will, on the contrary, form a precipitate with the blood of that which was injected into itself. Thus, if it be required to know whether any given bloodstains be of human or any other blood, we have to make an emulsion of them—to inject it into (say) a rabbit, and to see how the serum drawn from that rabbit acts when mixed with human blood. If it causes it to precipitate,

yet differ widely in their properties, the difference being accounted for by the different figures which their atoms or molecules present; while in inorganic chemistry the instance of the diamond and graphite (black-lead)—both consisting, as it is said, of pure carbon and nothing else—will doubtless occur to

Nemertine *Cerebratulus geniculatus* and injected it into a rabbit. He then divided the serum obtained from this rabbit into two parts, put one in contact with an emulsion of the flat-worm (*Prostheceraeus albocinctus*), and the other with a like emulsion of the annelid *Capitella capitata*. The result was that there was a precipitate in the case of the flat-worm and not in that of the annelid, and that Mr. Schepotieff therefore thinks the near relationship of the cord-worm to the flat-worm established.

This may be thought an experiment on a very vile body indeed, but those on nobler animals give similar results. Professor Friedenthal succeeded in getting hold of a piece of mammoth flesh from one of the corpses which have been found frozen in the more northern parts of Siberia, and made with it an emulsion which was also injected into a rabbit. The resulting serum gave a precipitate only with the blood of



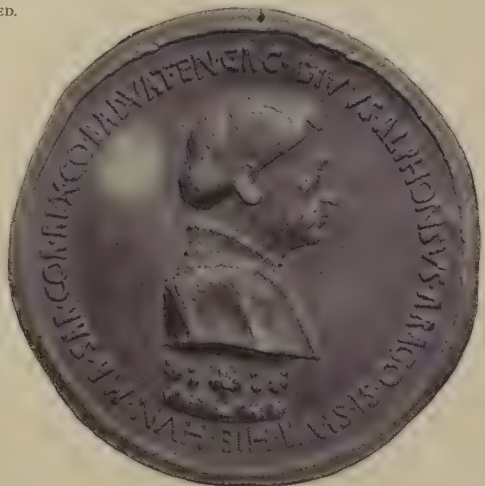
A BIRD'S DRINKING-CUP IN LEAD (ON THE LEFT), IN HEALTHY CONDITION; AND A BIRD'S FEEDER IN LEAD (ON THE RIGHT), MUCH DISEASED.

everyone. Working on this, Professor Nuttall of Cambridge, Professor Friedenthal of Berlin, and other biologists have thought that this power of precipitation ought to show relationship between

IT is a matter of comparatively common knowledge that metals are subject to diseases. Lead, it need scarcely be said, is not immune; and it is interesting to mention recent experiments made by Professor Malignon, of the College of France, in connection with ancient objects of art in lead in the Cluny Museum. The Professor's researches seem to prove that the diseases of lead are caused by chlorides, and, especially, by sea salt. This he demonstrated by inoculating healthy lead. M. Malignon suggests that such lead objects shall be saved by, first, washing them, and then smearing them with a transparent varnish having a basis of gun-cotton. Such a procedure would be of great value, as it would suppress almost entirely the action of the atmosphere upon the metal.

outwardly different species of animals more clearly and certainly than can be done by comparative anatomy or other evidence.

The experiments that have been made in support of this theory are very curious. Mr. Schepotieff, of St. Petersburg, announces in the *Zoologischer Anzeiger* that, wishing to decide the disputed point as to



A LEADEN FLORENTINE MEDAL OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; WITH DISEASE BEGINNING IN A WHITE PATCH BEHIND THE HEAD.

the Indian elephant, which confirms the opinion professed by most zoologists from peculiarities in the teeth, as to the connection of *Elephas Indicus* with *Elephas antiquus* and of *Elephas Africanus* with *Elephas primus*. Lastly, Professor Uhlenhuth has shown that the serum of a rabbit which has received injections of a preparation of human blood will cause a precipitate with the blood of the anthropoid apes, but not with that of gibbons or monkeys. Thus is our cousinship to the larger apes made manifest. It also becomes evident that there is a great deal to be said for the view that the contents of the cells of every organism have in many cases a peculiar composition of their own, and that there exists what is called by



LEADEN PILGRIM BADGES OF THE TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES (LEFT AND RIGHT), DISEASED; AND A LEADEN PILGRIM BADGE, ALIKE TO THE FIRST, IN HEALTHY CONDITION (IN CENTRE).

whether the worms known as Nemertina or cord-worms are nearer to the Platyzoa or flat-worms or to the Annelids, he made an emulsion of the

Mlle. Anna Drzewina, the learned doctor from whose study on the subject much of the above information is taken, a "spécificité chimique des espèces."—F. L.



A LEAD ST. GEORGE AND ST. VALERIE, ONE OF THE OBJECTS OF ART OF THE CLUNY MUSEUM, INFECTED WITH DISEASE.

we may be fairly sure that the blood in the stains originally came from the veins of a human being. If, on the other hand, it does not, it must have had some other source. This seems well settled by experiment, and has, as has been said, been accepted in evidence in many cases both here and on the Continent. Yet why should there be so marked a difference between the blood of one species and another in this respect, when there is none which reveals itself to the usual methods of chemical analysis? The only answer suggested is that the difference consists not in the chemical substances or "elements" composing the blood, but in what is called the "stereochemic grouping" of the atoms and molecules of those elements.

Without going too deeply into the matter, it may be said that there are many substances in organic chemistry which, although of exactly the same composition,

BY A FAMOUS ETCHER: AN EXAMPLE OF ETIENNE'S WORK

FROM THE DRY POINT BY ADRIEN ETIENNE; PUBLISHED BY THE MAISON DEVAMPE.



FROM A MASTER'S NEEDLE: XII.—"THE LADY IN THE FURS."

We continue here the series of dry-points by Adrien Etienne, the famous French etcher, a number of examples of whose work we have published from time to time

THE GREEK "SUCCESSOR'S" TRIUMPH: THE CROWN PRINCE IN YANINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU



IN THE CAPTURED TOWN WHOSE INHABITANTS ARE GREEKS: THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE WELCOMED IN YANINA.



UNDER THE CRESCENT FOR FIVE HUNDRED YEARS; NOW CAPTURED BY GREECE: YANINA TOWN HALL—THE ARRIVAL OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE

As we noted in our issue of March 15, in which we dealt with the siege, Yanina, which is the fifth strongest fortified town in the world, fell to the Crown Prince of Greece on March 6, when the Turkish Commandant surrendered with

a force estimated at over 30,000 men. It goes without saying that "the Successor" (Diadok) as he is called in his own country, was welcome in Yanina, for the place had been under the Crescent for five hundred years and its inhabitants are

Continued opposite.

THE CRESCENT FALLEN AFTER 500 YEARS: THE TAKING OF YANINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



DEFENDERS OF YANINA DURING THE SIEGE BY THE GREEKS: TWELVE OF THE THIRTY THOUSAND OR SO TURKISH PRISONERS.



AFTER A MILITARY SUCCESS WHICH HAS STRENGTHENED THE GREEK THRONE: THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE IN YANINA DURING THE ENTRY.

Continued.

Greeks. Without question, the taking of the town has materially increased the prestige of the King of the Hellenes and of the Crown Prince. Yanina, it may be added, is one of the towns claimed by the Albanians as part of the new auto-

nomous State. Its future has yet to be settled; but it seems possible that Greece will raise considerable difficulty if she is asked to part with it, although it is generally believed at the moment that she will eventually agree to do so.

WINNING THE BLACK BADGE, IN EGYPT: A REMARKABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SQUARE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



WITH THE REAR RANK FACED ABOUT; THE 28TH FOOT, IN LINE, DEFEATING FRENCH CAVALRY CHARGING ON BOTH SIDES, AT ALEXANDRIA, ON MARCH 21, 1801.

Both battalions of the Gloucestershire Regiment wear a black badge in recognition of the bravery of the 28th Foot (now the 1st Battalion) at Alexandria, in 1801. While in line, they were attacked by French cavalry, and, as there was no time to form square, the rear rank was ordered to "right about face." The enemy's horse, numbering some 7000, were beaten off. "Nicknames and Traditions in the Army" tells us that "there is a tradition that, on one occasion when brigaded with other regiments with Royal titles, the Colonel of the 28th gave the order: 'Neither King's, nor Queen's, nor Royal Marines, But 28th Old Braggs'; Brass

before and brass behind, never feared a foe of any kind; 'shoulder arms.'" The 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment was formerly known as the 28th Foot; while the 2nd Battalion was the 61st Foot. Alexandria, the famous Egyptian seaport founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., was entered, in 1798, by the French, who were defeated near it by the English on March 21, 1801: this after the English, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, had captured Aboukir on the 8th. Sir Ralph was wounded in the battle on the 21st, and died seven days later. He had succeeded in driving the French out of Egypt.

EASTER PILGRIMS IN THE HOLY CITY: AT STATIONS OF THE CROSS.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, N.Y.



AT THE FIRST STATION: WHERE CHRIST WAS CONDEMNED TO CRUCIFIXION.



AT THE SECOND STATION: WHERE CHRIST WAS MADE TO TAKE UP THE CROSS.



AT THE THIRD STATION: WHERE CHRIST SANK FOR THE FIRST TIME UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE CROSS.

The Via Dolorosa of the Holy City is trodden each Easter by hundreds of pilgrims, who make their way from the first of the fourteen Stations of the Cross to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in the Golgotha Chapel in which are the last four Stations. The Via Dolorosa consists of four streets. With regard to the photographs on this page, it should be said that the First Station is in the barracks which rise on the right of the Castle of Antonio. A stone marks the traditional spot on which Christ



AT THE FOURTH STATION: WHERE CHRIST MET THE SORROWING VIRGIN MARY.

stood before Pontius Pilate. The Second Station is on the left in the wall, and is marked by part of an ancient window or gate. It was at the Third Station that Pilate said, "Behold the Man." With regard to the photograph of the Fourth Station, it should be said that the house of the poor man (Lazarus) is on the left; while on the right is the house of the rich man (Dives). There are three bishoprics in Jerusalem—Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Greek.

FOLLOWING THE VIA DOLOROSA: EASTER PILGRIMS IN THE HOLY CITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, N.Y.



AT THE FIFTH STATION: WHERE SIMON THE CYRENEAN HELPED CHRIST TO BEAR THE CROSS.



AT THE SIXTH STATION: WHERE VERONICA WIPED THE BROW OF CHRIST.



NEAR THE SEVENTH STATION: CARRYING THE CROSS ALONG THE VIA DOLOROSA.



AT THE EIGHTH STATION: WHERE CHRIST SPOKE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF JERUSALEM.

It was not until the fourteenth century that the sacred sites of the Via Dolorosa became known, and their authenticity depends, of course, on tradition rather than on direct evidence. All are now marked by tablets. Each Station represents some incident in the passage of Christ from the Judgment Hall to Calvary. With regard to the second photograph on this page, on the left is the House and Tomb of St. Veronica, recently restored (Chapel of the United Greeks). In the third photograph Spanish

clerics and pilgrims are carrying a cross near the Seventh Station where Christ fell for the second time. The Cross on the wall of the Greek Monastery seen through the archway in the fourth photograph marks the Eighth Station. The Ninth Station marks where Christ fell for the third time; the Tenth where He was stripped of His garments; the Eleventh where He was nailed to the Cross; the Twelfth His death; the Thirteenth His removal from the Cross; the Fourteenth, His placing in the Sepulchre.

THE GREAT BEAUTY OF "THE MANCHESTER OF FRANCE."



DETAIL OF THE SUPERB BUILDING WHOSE FRONT RANGES FROM THE ROMANESQUE TO THE FLAMBOYANT :

"ROUEN CATHEDRAL."—AN ETCHING BY ALBANY E. HOWARTH.

This very interesting etching, by Mr. Albany E. Howarth, was on exhibition at the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, and was most favourably commented upon. It is here reproduced by courtesy of the artist, and of Messrs. Colnaghi

and Obach and Messrs. Dowdeswell, Ltd., its joint-owners. The cathedral at Rouen, sometimes called "the Manchester of France" from its cotton manufactures, is most impressive. Its front ranges in date from the Romanesque to the Flamboyant

THE KNOCKING AT THE CLOSED DOOR: HOLY WEEK IN ROME.

DRAWN BY G. DAMATO.



AFTER THE RETURN OF THE PROCESSION TO ST. PETER'S ON PALM SUNDAY: A SUB-DEACON STRIKING THE DOOR WITH THE STAFF OF THE CROSS.

Our Artist writes: "A sub-deacon knocks at the closed door of the Basilica with the staff of the Cross (covered with violet cloth). This symbolical act is followed by the opening of the door, and the clergy enter, with the congregation, bearing palms, behind them. The ceremony may be said to inaugurate those of Holy Week in Rome."

ART & MUSIC and the DRAMA



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
MR. J. FORBES ROBERTSON AS
CESAR IN MR. GEORGE HERNARD
SHAW'S "CESAR AND CLEOPATRA."

MUSIC.

TO most concert-goers it must have come as a disappointment rather than a surprise to learn that Mr. Balfour Gardiner had abandoned his fourth concert, announced for March 11. Those who were present at the third may well have felt that the rehearsals had not been quite adequate to the needs of new work, and it is far better for the future of modern work that it should wait for public performance until it can express everything the composer has to say. This lack of proper rehearsal is one of the grave defects of our concert system. On the Continent, the fee paid to a member of the orchestra covers several rehearsals, as well as the public performance; in London, if we are not mistaken, the fee includes a single rehearsal, and others must be paid for. This is reasonable enough in its way, for the orchestral players have to travel to and from the hall and must give up some hours that might be devoted to remunerative work. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the directors who are arranging the programme of a concert must needs look askance at new work that might well cost a sum running into three figures to rehearse adequately. Even a single extra rehearsal must be avoided where possible, so it is not difficult to understand how hard it is for the composer of an ambitious new work to receive a hearing, and to feel at the same time that his thoughts are being presented in the most attractive fashion possible. Mr. Balfour Gardiner has handled a difficult situation in fashion that demonstrates the sincerity of his



The first professional actors in England, including Shakespeare's Hamlet, or John Marshall.

appeared as Cleopatra in Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Cesar and Cleopatra."



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS CLEOPATRA IN MR. GEORGE HERNARD SHAW'S "CESAR AND CLEOPATRA."

instead of two, though this may have been by way of tri-

bute to an old and happily extinct custom that used to prevail extensively in grand opera. Apart from the defects of the performance, and they were many, the fact remains that the "Mass of Life" is, in part, extraordinarily fine music; the probability is that if we could hear the work more often its merits would receive wide recognition.

Lovers of Brahms—if their name is not yet legion, they are, at least, a very rapidly increasing quantity—should find much to please them in a Brahms recital by Mr. Howard Jones. Not only is he a pianist of more than the average capacity, but he has the gift of interpreting Brahms. Of those who seek to do this the majority fail to make the music inspiring or even interesting, and it may well be that the lack of adequate interpretation has been responsible for the long-sustained coldness with which the master has been regarded over here. It is only of late years that interpretation and appreciation have improved side by side. Mr. Howard Jones gave the second of his Brahms Recitals at Bechstein's last week.

M. Safonoff presided over last week's concert of the London Symphony Orchestra. The original programme had suffered considerable revision, and in place of the Glazounov Sixth Symphony, the hackneyed "Pathétique" of Tchaikowsky was given: perhaps the rehearsal difficulty had crept in again. However this may be, there can be no doubt about the extraordinary force and the picturesque quality of the "Pathétique"



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
MR. J. FORBES ROBERTSON AS SHYLOCK IN
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS PORTIA IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

Mr. Thomas Beecham did not serve Frederick Delius as well as he proposed to when he wound up the season at Covent Garden with a performance of

MR. J. FORBES ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL TO THE LONDON STAGE: THE SEASON AT DRURY LANE.

Mr. J. Forbes Robertson arranged to give a series of farewell performances in London, at Drury Lane, beginning on March 22, and decided to open with "Hamlet," with himself as the Prince, and his wife, Miss Gertrude Elliott, as Ophelia. Also to be given are, amongst other plays, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Sacrament of Judas," and "The Light That Failed."

the gifted composer's "Mass of Life." The work is not new to London, but it has only been given once before, and perhaps Mr. Beecham relied a little too much upon the advantage of having the same choir, many of the same instrumentalists, and some of the soloists who assisted at the first performance. Not only did the rehearsal-work appear to have been inadequate, but the opera house seemed to be quite unfitted for oratorio, and the placing of the brass was distinctly unfortunate. It would also have been better if the music had been sung in one language



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
IN THE TRAGEDY WITH WHICH HE OPENS HIS LONDON FAREWELL SEASON AT DRURY LANE: MR. J. FORBES ROBERTSON AS HAMLET.

artistic aims. The demonstration was not necessary, but it is not unwelcome, for it may stimulate others to take their responsibilities more seriously.



Photo, Lizzie Caswall Smith.
IN THE TRAGEDY WITH WHICH HER HUSBAND OPENS HIS LONDON FAREWELL SEASON: MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS OPHELIA.

under the direction of the Russian conductor. His reading takes away from the music the neurotic quality that it reveals under less distinguished direction.



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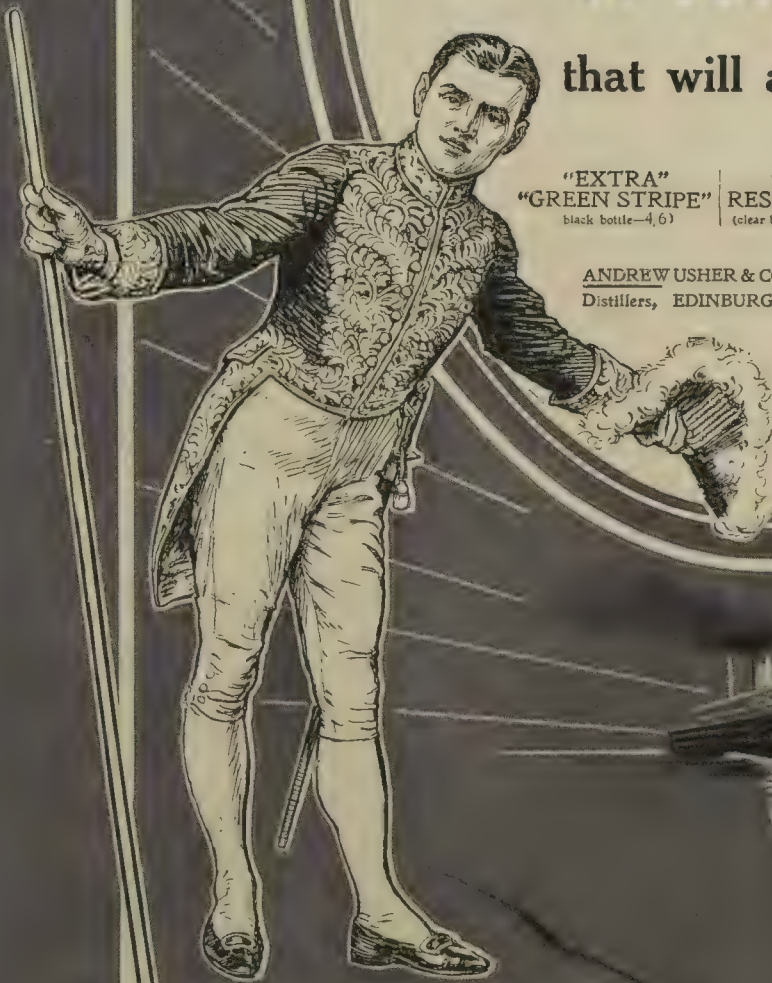
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LADIES' PAGE.

WE are well accustomed nowadays to hearing of the brilliant headway that women are making in all departments of business life, but especially noteworthy is the new Association of Advertising Women that recently held its Inaugural Meeting under the guidance of Miss Ethel M. Sayer, the President of the Association. She mentioned to her interested audience that she had been one of the three ladies approached by the promoters of the Advertising Exhibition, with the idea of having a special woman's section. Miss Sayer naturally did not add, yet all who were behind the scenes in that Exhibition know right well, how largely she was responsible for the great success of that particular section. Advertising, indeed, appears an art (for art it assuredly is) to which a woman's quick brain and enterprise should be well suited, and seems to suggest yet another answer to that all-important query, "What to do with our girls?" More over it will be both easier and pleasant for women to undertake the advertising business since Miss Sayer has founded the Association of Advertising Women, which is to include an employment bureau and a cosy club, which will draw members together not only for festive occasions, but for fortnightly discussions of business problems.

A discovery of importance to lovers of shell-fish has been made by a French *savant*. By many and patient experiments, M. l'abbé-Domergue has proved that oysters may be made perfectly safe eating by the simple means of keeping them for five or six days in fresh sea-water, filtered and constantly renewed. The oyster is not, he finds, intrinsically contaminated by the presence of typhoid germs, which, if existent in the water of the beds wherein the oysters are laid, will certainly be found in their shells; but those germs are merely temporary parasites upon the oyster, and will die off in a few days in perfectly pure surroundings. The experimenter put contaminated oysters in that position, and invariably found that within a week they had become quite freed from the evil germs. It will suffice, then, for "the powers that be" at Billingsgate to order that all oysters shall undergo such a temporary "stabilisation" before they are put on sale, to ensure their being a perfectly safe food. Meantime, it is something to know that lemon-juice and ordinary vinegar are both antiseptics and germ-killers, and that we unconsciously protect ourselves to some extent against dangers lurking in oysters and in salads by dressing them with those acids. Fortunately, it is often scientifically proved that the experience of ages has forestalled modern experiment, and has taught us to do the right thing in diet, without knowing the why and the wherefore, as a habit or as a pure matter of taste. Who first tasted an oyster, and who first squeezed a lemon or sprinkled vinegar over one, we can never know, but clearly they were well inspired! The oyster is not only an agreeable viand, it is singularly digestible, and also conveys into the system of the eater in a pleasant form a dose

of sea-water, in a prepared state, which is scientifically admitted to be often beneficial to the health. In fact, when changes to the seaside to restore health were first ordered by doctors, drinking from the ocean was made a part of the treatment, just as at inland spas people both bathe in and swallow the nauseous but beneficent natural combinations of salts in the waters. Well, if the raw oyster be not contaminated, it serves as a vehicle for a splendidly beneficial dose of "the briny."

It does not need doctors to din into our ears the necessity of keeping the teeth in good condition. Common-sense must tell us what it means to health, whilst vanity would, in any case, prompt us to wish our smile to fulfil the poet's ideal, "Two rows of pearls betwixt two cherries gleaming." Where we do need professional advice is in selecting a wise means for attaining this end, so it is most valuable to know that oxygen in the form of a neutral salt, which is the principal constituent in that well-known dentifrice, Pebecco, has for many a long year been strenuously recommended by medical authorities as the best for dental purposes. There is something about Pebecco that would inspire confidence in its use, even without this backing; devoid of the commonplace sweet taste of so many dentifrices, the oxygen in its construction has a peculiar flavour—or rather, sensation—that sets Pebecco apart as something quite unique.

The spring is traditionally the season when a great housewife for brightness, freshness, and perfect cleanliness seizes on mankind in general—and womankind proceeds to give practical effect to that impulse by the ceremony known as spring-cleaning. Then does the housewife verily have cause to bless anew Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia. A bottle of this wonderful cleanser is as much help in the domestic upheaval as is an extra servant. Indeed, no mere human handmaid unassisted could possibly rival Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia for general utility. It copes with those household enemies—dirt, grime and grease—with an effectiveness reminiscent of those delightful Bottle Imps who were at the service of the fortunate few in the mystic land of the "Arabian Nights' Tales." How delightful to realise that, for a comparatively trifling sum, we can all call to our aid in spring-cleaning a Bottle Imp endowed with magical powers over dirt, whom Messrs. Scrubb have so cleverly secured and packed up neatly to do us service at our will.

Particularly charming are the colour contrasts shown in some of the toilettes worn by Miss Alexandra Carlisle and Miss Alice Crawford in the latest play at the New Theatre. There is an indoor gown in which that most delightful harmony, the Pompadour pale blue and pink, is conspicuous, and, as usual, it contrives an unforgettable toilette. What a genius *la Pompadour* was, to be sure! Another gown, of rich heliotrope satin, had its draperies supported by a sky-blue band, with a crimson rose and a snowy frill of lace as finishing colour-touches.—PILOMENA.



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"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY—WISDOM FOR THE SPRING

The following, compiled from a Work of an eminent Pathologist.—Now our bodies are like houses in more than one respect, and it is usually found that although each house may be dusted out once a day, there is a regular cleaning up with extra sweeping once a week; and in addition to this there is a **SPRING CLEANING** of the whole house. Dinner Pills and stimulating diet are like the daily dusting, and while they may answer for some persons, others find that they require additional assistance, and if this be not given to them by means of a cholagogue purgative, they have unpleasant reminders by getting violent migraine with bilious vomiting, and generally they are obliged to fast for at least one day during the continuance of the headache.



G. B. Cipriani, Fecit.

Engraved by F. Bartolozzi.

SPRING.

"The sweet-scented buds all around us are swelling, There are songs in the stream, there is health in the gale."

All the functions of the nervous system at this **VERNAL SEASON** of the year have a period of maximum activity.

"A thorough house cleaning of the alimentary canal, together with proper stimulation of the skin and kidneys, and an intelligent regulation of diet, are our most important measures in the treatment of the nervous system."—*Hutchinson.*

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—*W. Russell.*

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age, as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto-Intoxication,' or self-poisoning.

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs, or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains.

"The dual problem, therefore, of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted, or prevented, or, in other words, how the bowel may be kept clean."—*Charles Reinhardt, M.D.*

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ART NOTES.

THE gift of the Morrison Chinese and Japanese paintings to the British Museum swells a collection that was already, in the Chinese branch, the most important in Europe. Mr. C. J. Holmes has said that all Western

leaped, as by accident, from "London Visions" to "The Flight of the Dragon." He is our official expert in the art of a vast, and aged, and secret Empire not because he himself is old, or a Chinaman even to the extent of a month's sojourn. What can he have learned of Muh C'hi at St. Paul's School, or at Cambridge, or in Vigo Street? It is by a sort of intuition that he has come to know as much about an alien art as anybody alive, and by a sort of good luck that he has in his keeping many of the finest examples in existence of the old masters of China and Japan.

Mr. Arthur Morrison, whose collection now fills many gaps in the British Museum's range of examples, is also an author. "Tales of Mean Streets," "Martin Hewitt, Investigator," and enough fiction besides to match Mr. Binyon's verse, show him forth as a man of his own time and place. Fogs, detectives, and the abbreviated vocabulary of 'bus conductor—such are the things he has found interesting in his own land. But he, too, has made the leap; he, too, has hitched himself to the flying dragon. In so far as there is any traditional appreciation of Eastern art in England, he possesses it; but its pedigree is both brief and faulty. As one of Henley's "young men," he knew, through Whistler, that there was such a thing as Japanese decoration. For Henley, of course, there was such a thing as Japanese decoration, and hardly more. He could have named none of the old masters of China.

In those remote days of *National Observing*, Henley was leading the reaction against the Pre-Raphaelites. Burne-Jones was for him the antithesis of a painter. The "Evangel of Paint" was his name for a hot impatience with the "literary" canvas. "Know that we just now," he wrote to a contributor, "are all for Whistler and Velasquez and Rembrandt, all for Corot and Claude and Wilson." Even that cautious list, if it is strictly searched, lets in forbidden "literature"; and if Henley had known something more of Eastern art he would have found it reeking of the detested element. His Japanese decoration was innocent of it; but the only Japanese decoration familiar in those days was modern. Outamaro, the Besnard of his own country, was to us, only a quarter of a century ago, a sort of "old master." We knew nothing of the eleventh century; and, although among the ancient secular painters of the East Henley would have found many things in accordance with the Evangel of

Paint, he could not have looked long at the religious pictures of the Sung period, or at those of the Tosa and allied schools, without being conscious of "literature" (which, if you please, includes Religion) tossing and surging beneath the miraculously beautiful surface of silk and pigment.

Chinese and Japanese art is the crust that has formed on the surface of Religion; an ominous spiritual world and a monstrous mythology are beneath—and perhaps above. Infinity and another world and life are not in the East symbolised by pale blue skies: a rocking restlessness, as of volcanoes, finds expression in difficult and contorted pictorial forms. To meet the Chinese artist point-blank, or to close with his thoughts, you must accept a world of spirits, you must be "literary." The paint is not the whole



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

SIR THOMAS DEWAR IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA: SHOOTING ZEBRA. Sir Thomas Dewar recently went on a big-game hunting trip to British East Africa, and has sent word that he has been having "the finest sport and the most enjoyable time of my life." This means much, for Sir Thomas has been a great traveller and a mighty hunter. He has been twice round the world, and has visited all parts of the British Empire, Europe, the United States, and Japan. In East Africa he had a large number of native carriers. The party was piloted by Captain Dunbar.

gatherings of such things are necessarily fragmentary, being acquired, as it were, by chance, and without the guidance of exact knowledge or the experience of generations. Especially is this true of England, where artists and poets and playwrights have been responsible for the making and keeping of our national collections. Mr. Laurence Binyon, for instance, into whose hands go the Morrison paintings, has at least twelve books of verse to his name; his spirit



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

FOR COMPARISON WITH WATERLOO ON EASTER MONDAY: NATIVE CARRIERS ON SAFARI AT NAWASHI STATION, BRITISH EAST AFRICA, DURING SIR THOMAS DEWAR'S HUNTING EXPEDITION.

evangel; the crust of the crater is not more important than the mountain. It is fitting that an imaginative poet sits among the portfolios of Bloomsbury. E. M.

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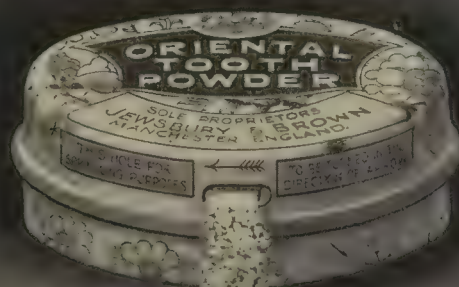
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LITERATURE.

Latin America. A young Peruvian diplomatist, M. F. Garcia Calderon, has written an excellent book on "Latin America: Its Rise and Progress," which, translated by Mr. Bernard Miall, is now included in Mr. Unwin's "South American Series." The work has the distinction of being prefaced by several pages from the pen

of M. Raymond Poincaré, and M. Poincaré sums it up in a line when he says that from beginning to end of it "we hear the rallying-cry of the Latin republics." The problem of unity for them is discussed in a particular chapter, but the reality of unity in them is demonstrated or suggested in all M. Calderon's chapters. At the very outset he prepares us for his conclusions by a brilliant study of the Iberian genius, half-European, half-African, which was to assert and re-assert itself in the different States whose grouping and individual development he traces largely in the careers of their representative men. The reader, who most probably discriminates between these States in a vague manner only, is enabled to realise in proper proportion, and in their individual character, the elements of the South America that is animated, as M. Calderon contends, with a Latin conscience, intangible and sacred. It is therefore, a Latin civilisation which ought to develop in it. Either indirectly, through the influence of the thought and literature of Spain and Portugal, or directly, these republics have lived by the light of French ideas. Throughout the continent has been created a new variety of the Latin spirit, such as M. Anatole France, M. Clemenceau, and M. Jaurès discovered in the Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay. This tradition is menaced by several perils—the German, the North American, and the Japanese—which M. Calderon proceeds next to discuss; and the

section in which this is done is the most suggestive and interesting in a book that is "full of life and thought," as M. Poincaré remarks. Incidental, but of the highest value for ourselves, is the author's eloquent appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon civilisation as represented, at least, in North America—from which he prays, nevertheless, that South America may be delivered. For this civilisation, he says, in which men of strong vitality win wealth, invent

by M. Calderon, but the mention of it indicates the sweep and range of the author in this extremely illuminating volume.

An Indian District Officer.

It is not often, outside of imaginative literature, that the personality of a writer liberates itself from the printed page so completely as in "The Little World of an Indian District Officer" (Macmillan). As we read Mr. R.

Carstairs' book, we feel ourselves in contact with an original and independent mind. There is an intimate charm in his company, as he takes us stage by stage through his official career. Such qualities cannot be illustrated in a short notice like this; the reader must be asked to accept our assurance that he will find them in this volume when he turns to it for himself. But we can indicate briefly wherein lies its instructive value, the personality of the writer apart. Mr. Carstairs entered the Indian Civil Service in 1872, and served an apprenticeship of over three years in Tipperah, one of the forty-eight districts of the province of Bengal. Next he was engaged in subdivisional work, first at Goalundo, and later, and for four years, at Serampore, a "little world" of towns and villages in which the problems of local government were comprehensively represented. It was here that Mr. Carstairs came most closely in touch with the people, and was able to engage in what he calls "research work," the study of problems, of which this volume is the record—the "official will," as it were—in his own case. Finally, after a vagabond interlude of short appointments, the author was, for fourteen years, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal

Pergunnahs. The story of his work there, with that of his four years at Serampore, really constitutes the present book, the moral of which will be found most readily in the chapter on "The Departmental Mind."



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PRESIDENT AND EX-PRESIDENT SIDE BY SIDE IN THE SAME CARRIAGE: DR. WOODROW WILSON AND MR. TAFT ON INAUGURATION DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The inauguration of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States took place in Washington on March 4. The new President and the retiring President, Mr. Taft, drove together in a four-horse open carriage from the White House down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, where the ceremony took place, and afterwards back to the White House, where Mr. Taft took his leave. In the photograph Mr. Taft has Dr. Wilson on his left. Mrs. Wilson did not accompany her husband, as Mrs. Taft did the ex-President when he was inaugurated.

machines, create new cities, and profess a Christianity full of energy and accomplishment, has not the majesty of a harmonious structure. It contributes to the triumph of mediocrity. We have no space to elaborate this theme as treated



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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Oct. 18, 1910) of Mr. JOHN PALMER PHILLIPS, of 305, Hagley Road, Birmingham, retired solicitor, who died on Jan. 25, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £78,080. He gives £1000 to his wife; £100 each to the other executors; and the residue in trust for Mrs. Phillips for life. On her decease his collection of paintings and water-colour drawings goes to the Birmingham Art Gallery; £100 each to the General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and the Midland Sanatorium, Birmingham; £500 to his sister-in-law Adrienne Perera; and the residue to the children of his brother Thomas Henry Phillips, and of his sisters Adelaide Victoria Green and Frances Elizabeth Wills.

The will (dated April 13, 1911) of Mr. ALFRED TATE, of Downside, Leatherhead, second son of the late Sir Henry Tate, who died on Jan. 30, is proved, the value of the estate being £291,649. The testator gives £1500, the household and domestic effects, and £7000 a year to his wife; 100 guineas to William Hughes; £500 to Dr. John Robert Hutton; £500 to George Priestley Tate; £500 each to the executors; an annuity of £125 to Florence Hutton; an annuity of £25 to Nina Hutton; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for his children, Alfred Leonard Tate, Eric Dean Tate, Pauline Blanche McGaw, and Eveline Tate.

THE TROPHY OF THE £1000 HANDICAP HURDLE RACE AT THE MILITARY MEETING AT SANDOWN PARK: THE "IMPERIAL CUP." The Imperial Cup was won by Mr. T. Nolan's Rathlea. It is in solid silver, heavily gilt, and was designed and made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, of 112, Regent Street, W.

one time a director of Barclay and Co., bankers, and the North Eastern Railway Company, who died on Jan. 18, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £74,185. The testator gives £150 each to his daughters, Isabel Catherine and Mary Elizabeth, and £8000 each on their marriage; his shares in the Gold Mines Investment

Company, and the use of his two residences to his wife; a conditional £3000, and during the life of Mrs. Pease £300 a year, to his son Francis Claud; £250 each to Colonel Arthur Richard Cole Hamilton and Cecil S. Raymond-Barker; £200 to the Rev. Arthur Hill; an annuity of £100 Charles to his sister Barbara Hazelrigg; £100 each to Pease and Frances Henrietta Pease; and the residue in trust for his wife for life. Subject thereto, £4000 goes to his daughter Mary Elizabeth and the ultimate residue to his daughter Isabel Catherine.

The will of the DOWAGER COUNTESS WYNFORD, of 5, Lowndes Square, who died on Jan. 16, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £188,911 2s. 7d. The testatrix bequeaths £5000, and four family portraits to be treated as heirlooms, to Lord Wynford; £2000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the London City Mission, and the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society; £600 to her servant Louise Stamford; many other legacies, and the residue to her nephew Canon Albert Victor Baillie, Rector of Rugby.

The will and codicil of VISCOUNT HARBERTON, of Elm Bank, Malvern, Worcester, who died on Dec. 4, are proved by his sons, the value of the estate being £22,334 7s. 6d. The testator gives to his eldest son the plate he received under the will of his father; to Blanche Beard an annuity of £50; and to his cook Harriet Swain, £50 and an annuity of £25. The residue goes to his younger children the Hon. Ralph Legge Pomeroy and the Hon. Hilda Evelyn Pomeroy.

The will of LORD HEADLEY, of Aghadoe, Co. Kerry, and Warley, Essex, who died on Jan. 13, is proved by the Hon. Mrs. Avis Millicent Blennerhassett Llewellyn, daughter, Thomas Charles Mills and Thomas Percy Mills, the value of the property being £36,742. The testator gives £100 each to the executors; £1000 to Thomas Charles Mills; £300 to William Baxter, his trusty body-servant; £100 to John Wall; £50 to John Duddy; and the residue of his personal property to his daughter. He settles freehold property in County Galway on his daughter and her issue.

The will and codicils of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WYLLIE, of 58, Brunswick Square, Hove, formerly of 58, Queen's Gate, who died on Jan. 5, are proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £180,035. The testator gives £500, the use of his residence and furniture, and the income from one-third of the property, such one-third not to exceed £3000 a year, to his wife; £5000 to his son Colin Campbell; £50 to the Female Benevolent Society, Port Glasgow; £100 each to George A. C. Sim, Thomas S. Hellas-Drake, Katherine Turnbull and Marian Turnbull; an annuity of £48

to Major Arthur Coombes; a sum equal to what his brothers and sisters will receive under marriage settlement funds to his son Algernon; and legacies to servants. The residue is to be held in trust for his children, Colin Campbell, Hugh Tweed Valford, Algernon, Laura Mary Gray Sim, Alena Halliday, Gladys Curnick, and Zoe Whitnall.



A HISTORIC CASTLE OF OLD TOURAINE: THE CHÂTEAU OF BLOIS—THE PORTERIE.

Touraine, the Garden of France, as it is called, is rich in historic castles. Along the Valley of the Loire stand those of Blois, Chambord, Amboise, Chenonceaux, Langeais, and Azay-le-Rideau. It was at Blois that Joan of Arc raised her standard in 1429. The oldest part of the château dates from the thirteenth century, and includes the Louis XII. wing, with its famous porterie. The castle is open to visitors every day. A special opportunity for visiting this interesting district is afforded by the holiday tours arranged by the Paris-Orleans Railway Company, who issue a fifteen days' roving excursion card.

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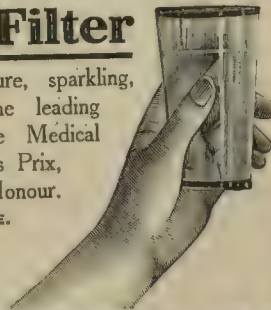
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The R.A.C. and Road-Racing.

I dare say that most people who have followed the policy of the R.A.C. with regard to road-racing will have wondered why, after all its fulminations against the sport, it has at last broken through what seemed to have become a tradition and set out to organise another race in the Isle of Man. I confess that I myself have been speculating very hard in the matter, for I had quite thought that racing on the road was dead so far as this country is concerned. However, we know all about it now. One day last week I, among others, was asked to attend at the R.A.C. and listen to an explanation of the regulations

a terrible outcry about the supposed danger of racing. Probably still obsessed by the horrors of the Paris-Madrid affair of five years before, that particular group of newspaper writers to whom I have referred set out to prophesy all sorts of awful accidents to competitors and spectators, and so worked upon public opinion that a good deal of adverse feeling was unquestionably called into existence, and all sorts of influence was brought to bear upon the Club to withdraw from the organisation of the race. Those in control, however, declined to fall in with the views of those in opposition, and in effect backed their judgment of the safety of a properly controlled race on a circular road course against that of the prophets of evil. It is a matter of history now that they were right and that the

"Four-Inch" was run off without accident. But, even so, the feeling was still about and had spread to high quarters, influence being brought to bear upon the Club which (not to particularise by mentioning names) could not possibly be disregarded. The result was that, although the Club executive never wavered from the opinion that racing was still necessary to the development of the touring-car, it almost perforce cut it out of the programme. That is the official explanation of why we have had no racing for the past four years, and to me it is a perfectly satisfactory and convincing one. At the same time, I regret that the position was not made clear long ago, for, had it been, the Club would have been spared a good deal of criticism which it now appears was somewhat misdirected. I myself plead guilty to some of it, but I lay the major part of the blame on the 'oyster-like' policy of the R.A.C. itself.

Is Road-Racing Necessary?

The query I have propounded above is possibly a controversial one. It is possible to go round the motor trade and to get the most absolutely contrary opinions with regard to the effect of racing on development. If one seeks the opinion of people connected with the older firms, who, it must be said, mainly built up their original reputations on their success in racing, the chances are that



RECENTLY DESPATCHED TO VALPARAISO: A 25-30-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH CARRIOLET

The body was built at the Armstrong-Whitworth works at Manchester, and is mounted on a standard 25-30-h.p. Colonial type chassis fitted with 1020 by 120 wheels, giving a road clearance of 11½ in.

under which the aforesaid race is to be run. Why it should be necessary to explain what they meant I could hardly understand, because to me they seemed to be as clear as daylight; but as soon as Colonel Holden got into his stride I began to realise what it was all about. The real reason we were called together was to hear from the lips of the spokesman of the Club that there had never been any antipathy to racing at all, and that all these years the Club had been simply dissembling its feelings. The facts, as explained, are that at the time of the "Four-Inch" Race in 1908, a section of the daily Press raised

round the motor trade and to get the most absolutely contrary opinions with regard to the effect of racing on development. If one seeks the opinion of people connected with the older firms, who, it must be said, mainly built up their original reputations on their success in racing, the chances are that



SIMILAR TO ONE SENT TO ODESSA: A 12-H.P. ROVER CAR AT BARMOUTH JUNCTION.

The photograph shows Mr. Horatio W. Cook, a prominent official in the Odessa Motor Club, on the 12-h.p. Rover car which he used while in England. He is taking one of these, and an 18-h.p., back to Odessa.

that opinion will take the form of a decided negative. If, on the other hand, the victim of the interviewer be connected with one of the rising concerns, there will be

(Continued overleaf)



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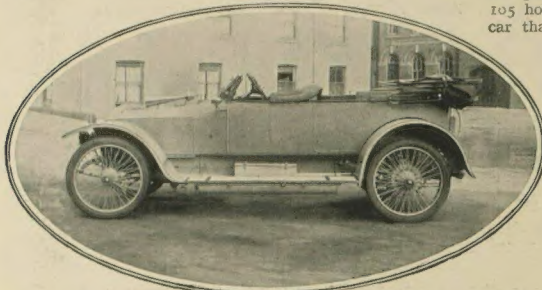
is prepared with fresh new milk. It is in itself dainty and delicious with a delicate biscuit flavour, and, unlike most invalid foods, it is refreshing—there is no aftertaste.

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New York Branch—59, William Street.

Continued.]

absolute enthusiasm for racing expressed. All this, however, is much more connected with publicity than with the development of the car, and must not be allowed to confuse the issues. The older firm has nothing to gain by more successes, while it may quite conceivably have



WITH BODYWORK BY MAYTHORN: AN EXMOUTH TORPEDO PHAETON FITTED TO A 20-H.P. DAIMLER CHASSIS.

The body, by Messrs. Maythorn and Son, of Biggleswade, is of the flush-sided type, with concealed door-hinges. The coachwork is similar to that by Messrs. Maythorn exhibited on a Lancia chassis at the 1912 Olympia Show.

something to lose by defeat. The reverse, of course, is the case when we come to the younger concerns. It is only necessary to quote the Sunbeam victory in the Coupe de l'Auto to convey the lesson intended. I don't know how the good their victory did Sunbeams could be expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, but it must have been something very substantial. That, however, is not precisely the point I am driving at. It is obvious that such a win must be good from an advertising point of view, but what concerns us more is the effect it produces on the car itself. Now, it can be argued—and I believe without fear of contradiction—that the Sunbeam car which the public buys to-day is a better car than the Sunbeam of pre-Grand Prix times. As a matter of fact, I know it is, and that by a considerable margin, and, further than that, it could not have been so good had it not been for the experience gained in building and preparing the racing cars and actually running

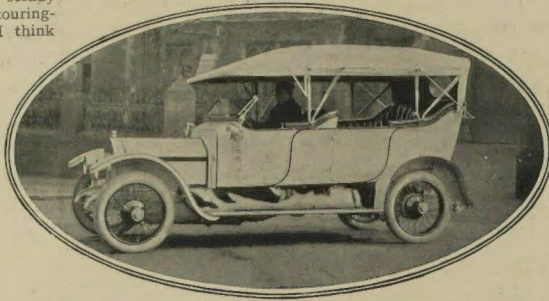
them in the race. Again, take the case of the Talbot which recently put up such a marvellous speed-record at Brooklands. Is it not beyond argument to the contrary that a firm which can turn out a car of 25.6 rating, which can cover nearly 104 miles in the hour, with its motor turning at 2500 revolutions per minute and developing a steady 105 horse-power, is capable of building a better touring-car than the firm with no racing experience? I think

so. If we take the first twenty of the world's cars, we shall find that fifteen, at least, have secured their position in the front rank as a result of road-racing.

It might possibly be advanced that the modern car is so perfect that racing has lost its entire *raison d'être*—that nothing more is to be learnt from it. That is a favourite argument of the opponents of the game. To my mind, it is almost tantamount to arguing that we have reached finality in design and material, which the bitterest of the anti's would scout as an entirely wild proposition. But, they may say, all the necessary lessons can be learnt in the laboratory and on the test-bench. My reply to that is that they cannot. It is one thing to test material and construction in detail and quite another to try it out in the concrete whole as a car. More, it is impossible to reproduce the terrific stresses imposed by road-racing in any way but in actual racing. Not even the track will tell us the same thing as a severe race over a road course like that of the Isle of Man or the Boulogne circuit.

Dunlop Manufactures.

Within the last few years the Dunlop Company has progressed far beyond its original objects. It has changed its names, trebled or quadrupled its activities, and to the manufacture of tyres and tyre-requisites it has added the



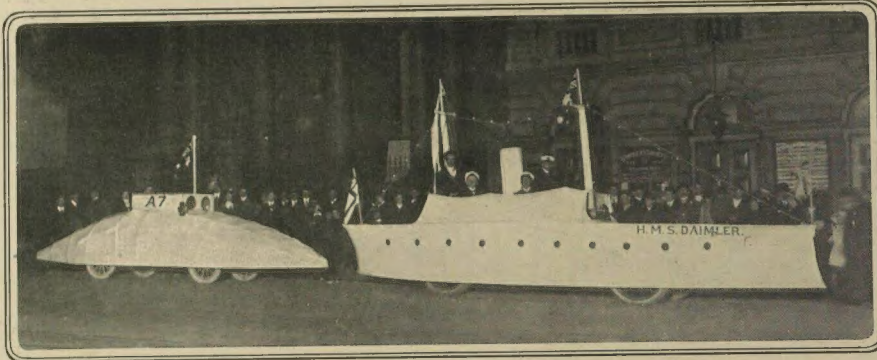
RECENTLY SHIPPED TO NEW ZEALAND: A 16-20-H.P. WOLSELEY TORPEDO PHAETON OF THE LATEST 1913 TYPE.

This car has just been shipped to Mr. John Bell, of Palmerston North, New Zealand. It is fitted with a special Colonial radiator and a Brolt lighting set, with Autoclipse lamps.

building of detachable rims and wheels and the manufacture of a whole host of tools and accessories for the motor-user and the motor-seller. Details of these are given in the new catalogue which the Dunlop Company have been good enough to send me for my information.

There is a very distinct tendency among motorists to discard the detachable rim in favour of the detachable wheel, and those who are thinking of equipping their cars with wheels of this description will find exhaustive particulars of the Dunlop specialities within the covers of the book with which I am dealing. The more conservative motorist will find detailed information relating to the detachable rim—which I myself am foolish enough to prefer to its more modern substitute. Of tyres and their accessories I need hardly speak, for Dunlop is a household word among motorists, and, besides, the best advice I can give the reader is to get the book for himself.

W. WHITTALL.



A CAR MASQUERADING AS A BATTLESHIP: A DAIMLER IN FANCY DRESS AT A MELBOURNE CARNIVAL.

At a recent charity carnival in Melbourne, a Daimler car belonging to Mr. H. Whitting was fitted up to resemble a battleship by means of a light wooden frame covered with canvas, and a cardboard funnel. The head and side lights were used as the lights of the ship, and the rigging and outline were illuminated by 150 electric lights. Following H.M.S. "Daimler" was a 10-h.p. Austin chassis dressed as a submarine.

EARLY MOTOR CAR TYPES

No. 8. The Mors touring car.

Perhaps the most noteworthy fact of the motoring history of the year 1899 was the awakening of the police to the fact that the baiting of motorists was a sure and easy source of revenue to county funds. This may seem to have little connection with the evolution of the motor-car; nevertheless, the two are closely allied. For it was their rapid growth in number, and their increased speed, that drew upon their owners the attention of the constabulary, and led the pioneers of the industry into the courts to face the vindictiveness of a horsey magistracy. The last of this series of types pictured a touring car, and no excuse is proffered for showing a car designed for a similar purpose this week. But in this, an early Mors, a distinct improvement is to be noted, namely, the addition of a canopy. This, it must be understood, was reckoned a Sybaritic luxury fourteen years ago.

The Mors also earned considerable fame as a racing car. In the Paris-St. Malo race of 1899 a Mors was first, covering the 226 miles in 7 hrs. 32 min. It must have been rather a terrible monster. When the motor was set going it was said to emit a roar very much like the bass vibrating roar of a tiger, and the English onlookers, more used to the docile ways of our island cars, took to their heels and ran.

Evolution, also, was making itself felt in the tyre world. It was in 1899 that the Dunlop Company introduced the corrugated tyre for cars, the Dunlop grooved tyre of to-day being the present example. It was generally thought at the time that the smooth tyre was all-sufficient, but the general adoption of grooved tyres, or tyres of a somewhat similar type, shows that the Dunlop idea was right. Why it was, and why the Dunlop method of transverse grooving is superior to circumferential grooving, is gone into at length in the Dunlop Tyre Manual for 1913.

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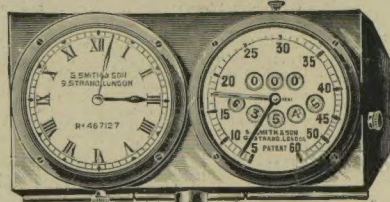
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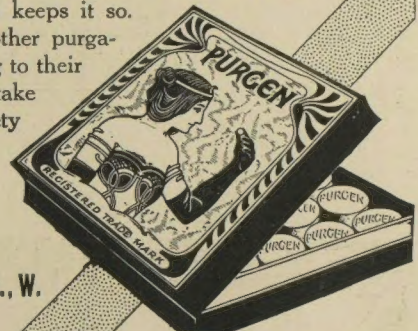
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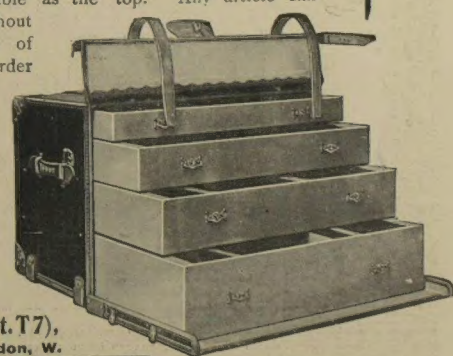
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"THE GUADALQUIVIR."

A LITTLE too discursive, perhaps, with a trifle too much of the historical seasoning, and a tendency to bring in the *Nouvelles Exemplaires* of Cervantes as Mr. Dick brought the head of King Charles into his Memorial, Mr. Paul Gwynne's latest book, "The Guadalquivir" (Constable) is eminently readable. It is the account of a journey from Quesada to Cadiz along the Guadalquivir, taken in company with a cheerful and amusing companion, and there are delightful experiences by the wayside. But Mr. Gwynne can give the reader more than the ordinary observant traveller can supply, for he has lived long in Spain and can speak the language fluently. These advantages enable him to get below the surface of Spanish life and to sum up character in fashion impossible to the tourist. His chapter devoted to the uses of the Spanish cloak is an admirable piece of work; he analyses the dissolute young men of Spanish cities better than any other writer with whose work we are acquainted, and it is because he is so much at home in the byways that his insistence upon matters with which his acquaintance is not intimate becomes a little tiresome. Velazquez, Murillo, and Cervantes have been discussed much better elsewhere; but when he is on his own ground, Mr. Gwynne need fear no damaging comparison with his contemporaries. There are a few errors in the book, but they are associated in most cases with oversights in proof-reading, and are of no serious account.

Mr. Gwynne has savoured the Spanish sense of humour: what can be more delightful than the story of the old countryman who complains that his stolen *capa* was worth "a thousand kingdoms"? He has such an affection for the South of Spain as comes to all who visit it with a certain amount of leisure at their command, and he has the gift of expressing his admiration so that the reader can appreciate its foundations. He has an artist's eye for fine scenery and for pretty women, for movement and the grace that is essentially Spanish. He has due tribute for Spanish hospitality and the charm of manner that is to be found in palace and hovel alike; he has entered with enthusiasm into the spirit of the life around him, and has succeeded in conveying to the printed page his sense of real enjoyment. If he had not been lured from the path he knows best by the doubtful charm of historical matters; if he had been content to leave unsaid the things that have been said a hundred times, he would have placed a much better book to his credit; but as it stands, the work is well done and was worth doing. There are plenty of illustrations—a few in colour and many in half-tone; some of each are good.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

RUDOLF L'HERMET (Schönebeck, Elbe).—We shall have much pleasure in presenting your charming miniature to our solvers.

P. P. GLADIALI (Bombay).—Corrected diagram duly to hand.

C. J. MICHON (Farnham).—Solutions sent us in good faith at any time are acknowledged, however late they may be. You have not succeeded with No. 3588.

D. SCHULZ (Vienna).—If 1. P to R 8th (Queens), Black replies with P takes P, and we see no solution to follow in two.

F. H. B. (Hampstead).—We have already pointed out that 1. B to Kt 7th will not solve No. 3587, owing to Black's reply P to R 3rd.

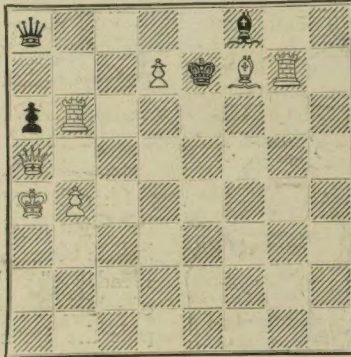
F. G. GOUDEAU (Bristol).—There is no solution of No. 3592 by 1. Q to B 2nd. The reply is K takes P, 2. Kt takes P (ch), K to K 4th, and no mate follows. You are also wrong with No. 3588: after 1. R to B 7th, B to Kt 5th is the defence. We do not understand "the prize conundrum" phase of No. 3592.

R. MURPHY (Westford).—We hope to publish, at any rate, one of your problems shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3584 received from C. A. M. (Penang): of No. 3585 from R. Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.); of No. 3586 from H. A. Sellar (Denver, U.S.A.); J. Murray (Quebec), C. Barretto (Madrid), and J. W. Beatty (Toronto); of No. 3587 from J. W. Beatty, J. Murray, L. Schulz (Vienna), and H. A. Sellar; of No. 3588 from J. B. Camara (Madeira), J. Bowhill (Burgess Hill), Rev. F. T. Shellard (Bristol), and W. C. D. Smith (Northampton); of No. 3589 from Freeman (Norwich) and F. G. Court.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3590 received from J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), F. G. Court, J. Churcher (Southampton), F. Warren (Derby), J. Green (Boulogne), J. Fowler, Rev. J. Christie (Kedditich), H. Graesset (Haldwin, Gertrude Parsons (Streatham), T. Madsen (Rotterdam), T. Wetherall (Manchester), R. Worters (Canterbury), J. Gamble (Belfast), W. Best (Dorchester), A. Kenworthy (Hastings), J. Deering (Cahara), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), H. S. Brandreth (Clintez), Dr. Steede (Leytonstone), and H. J. M.

PROBLEM No. 3592.—By W. GREENWOOD.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3589.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE.

1. P to R 3rd
2. P to K and
3. Q to Q 3rd, mate.

If Black play 1. P to B 7th, 2. Q to K and (ch); if 1. R to Q 4th, 2. Kt to Kt and (ch); if 1. R to Q 5th, 2. Kt to Kt and (ch), etc.

BLACK.

- K to Q 5th
- Any move

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(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Dr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to Q 4th	12. P to Q 6th	P takes P
2. Kt to B 3rd	2. Kt to Q 3rd	13. P takes P	K takes B
3. B to B 4th	3. B to B 4th	14. B takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
4. P to Q 4th	4. B takes P	15. R takes B	Q to Kt 3rd
5. Castles	5. Kt to K 3rd	16. Q to K and	Q takes Kt (ch)
6. P to B 4th	6. B to B 4th	17. Kt to Q and	Resigns
7. P to Q 4th	7. P takes P	18. R to B sq	
8. P takes P	8. B to K 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	9. Kt to Kt sq		
10. B to Kt 5th	10. Kt (Kt sq) to K 2		
11. P to Q 5th	11. Kt to R 4th		

Black made a mistake with his 5th move, which ought to have been P to Q 3rd. From the effects of this error he could not resist the smartly handled attack that follows.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played between Messrs. W. K. BOOM and L. FICK.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	10. Q to R 3rd	P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	2. Kt to K 3rd	11. Q to R 5th (ch)	P to K 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	3. P to Q 3rd	12. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt
4. B to R 4th	4. Kt to B 3rd	13. Q takes P, mate	
5. Castles	5. Kt takes P		
6. P to Q 4th	6. P to Q 4th		
7. P to Q 5th	7. P to K 2nd		
8. R to K sq	8. Kt to Q 4th		
9. Kt takes K P	9. Kt takes B		

Black got a bad game, being apparently surprised by his opponent's 7th move. On move 9, however, he should have played B to Kt and, when there was at least a fighting chance.

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